

LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Archaeology, Science, and Art.

N° 2102.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

Price Fourpence.
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

OPEN AT MANCHESTER, MAY 6th, 1857.

SEASON TICKETS, £2 2s., may be obtained at the Offices of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley Street, Manchester; also in London, W. R. SMITH and SON, 156, Strand; Mr. SAMS, Royal Library, St. James's Street; Mr. MITCHELL, Royal Library, New Bond Street; LETTS and Co., Royal Exchange; SMITH and CO., 157, Strand; and at HIME and SON'S, Church Street, Liverpool.

By order, THOMAS HAMILTON, Sec.

Inquiries as to APARTMENTS may be made from Mr. SAMUEL HADEN, Offices of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley Street, Manchester.

CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five, and will close on SATURDAY, May 16th. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

OPENS ON THE 27TH INST.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF
BRITISH ARTISTS. Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN from Nine a.m. until dusk. Admission 1s.

ALFRED CLINT, Honorary Secretary.
Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER
COLOURS.—THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL Exhibition is now Open at their Gallery, 5, PALL MALL EAST (Close to Trafalgar Square), from Nine till Dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN
WATER COLOURS.—THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL
EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 63, PALL
MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine till Dusk.

Admission 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.—

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—Artists are respectfully informed that the times for Pictures and other works intended for the ensuing Exhibition to arrive in Manchester has been extended to MONDAY, May 11, after which no Works will be received.

EDWARD SALOMONS, Hon. Sec.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The next Meeting of this Corporation for the Exhibition of Orchids, Azaleas, Indian Rhododendrons, Strawberries, &c. &c., and the Election of Fellows, will be held on TUESDAY, May 5th, at 3 p.m.

Admission only by Fellow's personal introduction, Ivory Tickets, or Written Order.

This is the last day on which Fellows can be elected prior to the great Garden Exhibition.

21, Regent Street, S.W.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS' DIVISION.
No applications for space can be received after May 16. Intending Exhibitors should apply immediately to Mr. GEORGE McEWEN, Horticultural Garden, Turnham Green, W.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITION AT THE GARDEN, June 3 and 4. Tickets at privileged prices are now being by presenting Fellow's Orders or their Ivory Tickets at 21, Regent Street, S.W., where Schedules and full particulars can be obtained gratis.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—

PICCOLINI, GIULINI, BELLETTI, VIALETTI, POCCHINI.

First night of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR on TUESDAY next, May 5th, first time these six years.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Lucia PICCOLINI.

(Her first appearance in that part.)

Edgardo GIULINI.

AND

La Esmeralda POCCHINI.

(Her last appearance but four.)

On THURSDAY NEXT, May 7th, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR

AND LA ESMERALDA.

For particulars see bills.

A limited number of Boxes in the half-circle tier have been specially reserved for the public, and may be had on application at the Box-Office, at the Theatre Colonnade, Haymarket, price 21s. and £1 11s. 6d. each.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—

Mrs. ANDERSON, Pianiste to Her Majesty the Queen, and instructed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, and His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred, has the honour to inform her patrons and friends, that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place in Her Majesty's Theatre, MONDAY, May 18th, 1857, commencing at Half-past One o'clock precisely. On which occasion, by an arrangement effected with the Direction, she will be supported by all the principal artists, and the orchestra and chorus of that establishment. Full particulars will be announced forthwith. Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets to be made at the box-office at the theatre, and at Mrs. Anderson's, 36, Nottingham Place, York Gate.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Library

having been newly arranged will be open to the Fellows every day during April, May, and June, from 12 o'clock till 5. Gentlemen desirous of being admitted Fellows may obtain particulars, on addressing themselves to the Hon. Secretary, at the Room, No. 25, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W. The paper for the next meeting on the 13th May, will be on the Ethnology of the English Language, by Thos. Wright, Esq., M.A. The Chair to be taken at half-past 8 o'clock precisely.

LITERARY SALE-ROOM.

31, ANGLESEA STREET, DUBLIN.

LIBRARY of the late ROBERT BALL, Esq., LL.D., Secretary to the Queen's University, the Royal Zoological Society, Treasurer of the Royal Irish Academy, and Director of the Museum, Trinity College, Dublin, &c.

H. LEWIS

Rege to announce that he is honoured with instructions to SELL this particularly fine Library by AUCTION. Replete with the best and rarest works on Natural History, it is justly considered the most unique and valuable one in this respect in Ireland. It embraces also very many works in the Collateral Sciences, with Irish History, Illustrated Works, and a very varied, but good, Collection of Miscellaneous Literature.

The Sale will take place in these Rooms on WEDNESDAY next, May 6th, and following Days.

Intending Purchasers wishing Catalogues, will please to apply to H. LEWIS, Auctioneer, 31, Anglesea Street, Dublin.

LADY FRANKLIN'S FINAL SEARCH.—

The Government having come to the conclusion that the fate of the crews of Her Majesty's ships *Erna* and *Terror* requires no further investigation on their part, Lady Franklin, in accordance with her sense of what is due to the lost navigators, is now fitting out an expedition at her own cost.

As a preliminary, she sought assistance from the Admiralty, by asking for the loan of the Arctic ship *Resolute*, which had been restored in perfect order to our Queen by the American nation, and also for the gift (as granted in her former private expeditions) of such stores as Her Majesty's dockyards are available for this special service only.

Compliance with these requests having been declined, Lady Franklin is now devoting her whole fortune to this final search, and a large survey yacht, the *Fox*, now lying at Aberdeen, has been purchased, which the distinguished Arctic officer who has accepted the command of her, Captain McClintock, R.N., has pronounced to be perfectly adapted to this employment.

Not now repeating the arguments we formerly made use of to induce the Government to undertake a final and exhaustive search, we hold to the opinion that it is the duty of Englishmen to examine the limited area whence the traces of our missing countrymen have been derived, though it lies to the South of well-surveyed tracks, and has never been approached by vessels that have returned without loss, has never yet been surveyed.

Supported by the advice of those experienced Arctic seamen in whom she has every reason to confide, Lady Franklin makes this last effort to clear away the mystery that shrouds the fate of her husband and his crews, and possibly to rescue from their insulated life abode among the Esquimaux, some of his younger companions who may still be prolonging a dreary existence.

On such an occasion we, whose names are heretofore subscribed, feel confident that this our appeal will not remain unanswered by the British people, who will, we doubt not, tender to the widow of the illustrious navigator that sympathy which his fame and her devotion must call forth and will aid her in carrying out an enterprise involving, as we believe, the honour of the nation.

We earnestly, therefore, entreat our countrymen to unite with us in contributing to this noble object.

(Signed)

Roderick I. Murchison, President Royal Geographical Society, F.R.S.; Trevellick, Secretary, Admiral, F.R.S.; Wrottesley, President Royal Society; Edward Sabine, M. General, Treasurer Royal Society, F.R.G.S.; Robert Brown, F.R.S.; V.P.L.S.; Richard Collinson, Captain R.N., F.R.G.S.; John Barrow, F.R.S., F.R.G.S.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President Royal Geographical Society, F.R.S.	£ s. d.
Rear-Adm. Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., F.R.G.S.	100 0 0
Lord Wrottesley, President Royal Society	50 0 0
General Sabine, Treasurer Royal Society	25 0 0
Robert Brown, F.R.S., V.P.L.S.	20 0 0
Captain Collinson, R.N., C.B., F.R.G.S.	20 0 0
Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas B. B. B.	20 0 0
M. de la Roquette, Vice-President of the Geographical Society of Paris (1000 francs)	40 0 0
Sir Thos. Dyke Acland, Bart., F.R.G.S.	100 0 0
The Hon. Mrs. Fairbairn	100 0 0
— Le Feuvre, Esq.	50 0 0
William Tite, M.P., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.	50 0 0
John Brown, F.R.G.S.	5 0 0
W. P. Sadler, Esq.	10 0 0
Lady Inglis	10 0 0
John Barrow, F.R.S., F.R.G.S.	25 0 0
Joseph D. Hooker, M.D., F.R.S., &c.	5 0 0
Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, F.R.G.S.	10 0 0
John Arrowsmith, F.R.G.S.	10 0 0
Thomas Holdsworth Brooking, F.R.G.S.	10 0 0
Count P. de Strelitzky, C.B., F.R.G.S.	25 0 0
Colonel Sykes, M.P., F.R.S., G.S., &c.	5 0 0
E. Osborne Smith, F.R.S.	2 0 0
John Hicks, M.R.I.	2 0 0
Lord Dufferin.	25 0 0
The Hon. Fred. Byron	5 0 0
Captain Washington, R.N., Hydrographer to the Admiralty	21 0 0
Thomas Bell, F.R.S., President Linnean Society	10 0 0
Ashurst Maljendie, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., and Mrs. Maljendie	100 0 0

Subscriptions are received for "Lady Franklin's Final Search," at Messrs. Coates and Co., Bankers.

CONVERSATIONS OF A FATHER WITH HIS CHILDREN.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Octavo, 15s.

THE SENSES AND THE INTELLECT.

By ALEXANDER HAIN, A.M., Examiner in Logic, Mental Philosophy, &c., in the University of London.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Now ready, in One vol., post 8vo, neat cloth, price 6s.

GLENWOOD MANOR HOUSE. A Novel.

By ESTHER BAKEWELL.

London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25, Paternoster Row.

In 8vo, price 3d.

CHURCH-RATE COMMUTATION; or,

the Outline of a Plan for an Equitable Settlement of the Church-Rate Question. By LAUCUS URBANUS.

London: Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet Street.

ENGLISH SCHOOL LIFE.—A NEW NOVEL.

This Day is published, in crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS. By an

OLD BOY.

Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

NEW NOVEL BY "HARRY LORREQUER."

This day, in 3 vols., post 8vo,

THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE. By

CHARLES LEVER.

Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

With Views, Coloured Portraits, and other Illustrations from Photographs, and a Map, 32s.

THE KINGDOM AND PEOPLE OF SIAM.

With a Narrative of a Mission to that Country in 1855. By Sir JOHN BOWRING, F.R.S., Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Just published, 8vo.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION. By GEORGE

COMBE. Fourth edition, enlarged, 5s. cloth. People's edition, 2s. sewed.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Edinburgh: MacLachlan, and Stewart.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Just published, in 6 vols. 8vo, price £3 3s. in boards,

A BRIEF HISTORICAL RELATION OF

STATE AFFAIRS FROM SEPTEMBER 1678 to APRIL 1714. By NARCISSEUS LUTRELL.

Sold by J. H. Parker, Oxford, and 377, Strand, London; and Gardner, 7, Paternoster Row.

Just published,

THE FRITHIOF SAGA; or Lay of Frithiof.

Translated in the Original Metres from the Swedish of Elias Tegner, Bishop of Wexio. By the Rev. WILLIAM LEWERY BLACKLEY, M.A.

Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill, 50, Upper Sackville Street.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Revised edition, price 6s., post free,

THE SCIENCE OF THE MORAL NATURE

CONSIDERED WITH A VIEW TO ASSUAGE AND NEUTRALIZE THE RANCOUR AND HOSTILITY OF MANKIND OF DIFFERENT RELIGIONS, AND OF DIFFERENT SECTS OF RELIGION. By GEORGE GILES VINCENT.

London: W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

This day published, price 1s., No. 18 of

LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS.

A New Serial Story, uniform with "Bleak House," "David Copperfield," &c. &c. To be completed in Twenty Monthly Shilling Parts, with Illustrations by H. K. BROWNE.

Bradbury and Evans, 11, Boulevard des Capucines, London.

Stassin and Xavier, Paris.

This day is published, in 8vo, cloth, price 1s.

LATIN EXERCISES, as dictated by

JAMES MELVIN, LL.D., Rector of the Grammar School, Aberdeen. To which are prefixed Disquisitions on Latin Idioms and Constructions. By F. C. BROWN, Rector of the Grammar School, Granton.

Edinburgh: MacLachlan and Stewart. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Aberdeen: Lewis and James.

BADEN-BADEN.

New Edition, 1 vol., royal 8vo, with Map, 12 finely engraved Plates, and numerous Illustrations, handsomely bound, price 41s.

SUMMER IN BADEN-BADEN.

Being a complete Handbook to that picturesque and beautiful Country.

J. Mitchell, Publisher to Her Majesty, 33, Old Bond Street.

RUSSIAN LIFE AND SCENERY.—GREAT
GLOBE, LEICESTER SQUARE.—DIORAMAS OF THE
CITIES AND RIVERS OF EUROPE, the Alps, Mont Blanc, the
Rhine and Switzerland, the Crimea, &c.; and of Russian Life and
Scenery—Moscow, St. Petersburg, and the Coronation of the
Czar, at 12, 4, 6, and 8 o'clock. Admission to the whole building,
One Shilling.

Leicester Square.

WANTED, in an OFFICE, a well-educated
Young Man, of business-like habits, who writes a good
hand, and possesses a knowledge of Foreign Languages. Salary
£150 per annum. One well acquainted with Maps and Mapping
preferable.

Letters addressed to "N. S.," care of Mr. Stanford, 4, Charing
Cross.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?
It is often a thought passing through the minds of literary
and public characters, and persons of benevolent feelings.—Apply
as under, and you will receive every information required.

Richard Barrett, Mark Lane, London. Established 25 years.

TO YOUNG AUTHORS AND INEXPERIENCED WRITERS.

Now ready, for 12 stamps, post free.

**HOW TO PRINT AND WHEN TO
PUBLISH.**

[ADVICE TO AUTHORS.]

"Condensed information on all subjects connected with
publishing and bringing out a book with most advantage to its
author, is the characteristic of this useful little pamphlet."
Saunders and Otley, Publishers, Conduit Street, Manchester Square.

IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.

J. F. HOPE, 16, GREAT MARLBOROUGH
STREET, by his New Publishing Arrangements, charges no
Commission for Publishing Books Printed by him until the Author
has been repaid his original outlay. And as all Works entrusted
to his care are Printed in the very best style, and at prices far
below the usual charges, **AUTHORS ABOUT TO PUBLISH** will
find it much to their advantage to apply to him.
Specimens, Estimates, and all particulars forwarded by return
of Post.

Now ready,

A LIST OF NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS
recently added to MURPHY'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Also,

A LIST OF SURPLUS COPIES OF RECENT
WORKS withdrawn from Circulation, and offered at greatly
reduced prices for cash.

Charles Edward Muddie, 510, New Oxford Street, London,
and 78, Cross Street, Manchester.

THE AQUARIUM—LIVING MARINE AND
FRESH-WATER ANIMALS AND PLANTS; SEA-WATER
TANKS, GLASSES, and every other requisite, on Sale. An
illustrated priced and descriptive List on application. The
Tanks by SANDERS and WOODCOCK, at their Prices.
W. Alford Lloyd, 19 and 20, Portland Road, Regent's Park, W.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES for PRESENTS.—
112, REGENT STREET, and No. 4, LEADENHALL
STREET, London.—Bronzes, vases, pearl and ivory work, me-
dieval manufactures, dressing bags and dressing cases, toilet
cases, work boxes and work tables, inkstands, fans. The largest
stock in England of papier mache elegancies. Writing desks,
envelope cases, despatch boxes, bagatelle, backgammon, and
chess tables. The premises in Regent Street extend 30 yards
into Glasshouse Street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen
of elegant outfit. Everything for the work and dressing tables.
Best tooth brushes, 3d. each; best steel scissors and penknives,
1s. each. The usual supply of first-rate cutlery, razors, razor
strops, needles, &c., for which Mr. MECHT'S Establishment has
been so long famed.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS sent
to HOLLAND via BELGIUM.—On the 1st May next
and thenceforward, the following reduced British rates of Postage
will be chargeable on printed Proceedings of the Imperial Par-
liament addressed to Holland, forwarded by the route of Belgium-
via—

For a Packet not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight, 1d.
" above 2 ozs. and not exceeding 3 ozs., 6d.
" above 3 ozs. and not exceeding 4 ozs., 8d.
and twopence for every additional ounce.

The Postage must be paid in advance, and the Parliamentary
Proceedings must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to
admit of inspection.

By Command of the Postmaster-General,

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

General Post-office, 29th April, 1857.

4to cloth, price £5 5s.

A CENTURY OF ORCHIDACEOUS
PLANTS. The Plates selected from Curtis's Botanical
Magazine. The Descriptions re-written by Sir W. J. HOOKER,
F.R.S., Director of the Royal Gardens of Kew; with Introduc-
tion, and Instructions for their Culture, by JOHN CHARLES LINDLEY,
100 coloured plates.

"In the exquisite illustrations to this splendid volume, full
justice has been rendered to the oddly formed and often brilliantly
coloured flowers of this and interesting tribe of plants."
—*Westminster and London Gazette* Review.

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Folio, price £5 5s.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SIKKIM-HIMA-
LAYAN PLANTS, chiefly selected from Drawings made in
Sikkim, under the superintendence of the late J. F. CATCHEL, Esq.,
Bengal Civil Service. The Botanical Descriptions and Analyses
by J. D. HOOKER, M.D., F.R.S., With 24 coloured plates, and
an illuminated title-page by Etching.

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

THE EXHIBITION

OF THE
ART TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, 5TH MAY,
AT
MANCHESTER.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
Who has graciously consented to preside at the GRAND
INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

THIS Palace, covering a space of 18,000 square
yards, will contain the LARGEST and most VALU-
ABLE

COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART,
Ancient and Modern, ever collected, and which, there
are many reasons for supposing, can never be brought
together again.

MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS—A LARGE ORGAN has
been built purposely for the occasion, and kindly lent by
Messrs. Kirtland and Jardine, and throughout the season there
will be DAILY MUSICAL PERFORMANCES, by a large Orchestra,
under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES HALLÉ,
who will conduct in person each Thursday.

REFRESHMENTS will be provided on an extensive scale,
at moderate charges.

The EXHIBITION will be OPENED on Tuesday, the 5th
May, on which day none but the proprietors of £2 2s. season
tickets will be admitted.—Season tickets may be had at the
Building on the day of opening. All season tickets pre-
sented for the first time, must bear the signature of the
owner.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—From the 6th to 16th May
(both days inclusive), 2s. 6d. for each person. On and
Monday, the 18th May, 1s. for each person, except on Thurs-
day in each week, when the charge will be 2s. 6d. for each
person.

N.B. There will be also certain days (not exceeding eight
in all) specially reserved for proprietors of £2 2s. season
tickets, of which due notice will be given by public adver-
tisement at least seven days beforehand.

SEASON TICKETS, at £2 2s., entitle the proprietors to
admission on all occasions when the Exhibition is open to
the public; tickets at £1 1s. entitle to admission on all but
the "reserved days." These Tickets may be procured at the
Exhibition Building; or at the offices, 100, Mosley-street.

Season tickets are not transferable, and must be signed by
the proprietor before being presented at the entrance of the
Palace, where a book will be kept in which the proprietor
will be required to write his or her name whenever requested
to do so by the officers of the committee.

HOURS OF EXHIBITION—The doors will be open daily
at ten o'clock, and will be closed at sunset. A bell will be
rung half an hour before closing.

CATALOGUES—A General Catalogue, price 1s., will be
sold in the Palace.

BATH CHAIRS will be provided at a moderate charge for
the use of ladies and invalids.

SMOKING in any part of the Palace is strictly prohibited.
NO CHANGE will be given at the doors.

Arrangements are being made with the various railway
companies to enable visitors to come direct from any part of
the country to the Building. The London and North-
Western Railway Company have arranged to convey pas-
sengers from London by the 6.15 a.m. train, returning to
London in the evening, allowing four or five hours in the
Exhibition.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Secretary.

Offices, 100, Mosley-street.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES, Ecclesiastical,
Corporate, and Official Seals. Dies and Diploma Plates, in
Medieval and Modern Styles. No charge for searching for Arms.
Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Crest engraved on Rings and
Seals, 8s.

T. Moring, Engraver and Heraldic Artist (who has received the
Gold Medal for Engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Price list
by post.

Just published, price 5s. the

NATIONAL REVIEW. No. VIII.

CONTENTS.

1. AURORA LEIGH.
2. STEANDY PUNISHMENTS.
3. THE CLUBS OF LONDON.
4. ANCIENT INDIA.
5. THE PHASIS OF FORCE.
6. THE MUTUAL RELATION OF HISTORY AND RE-
LIGION.
7. MEMOIRS OF ST. SIMON.
8. THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE ENGLISH MI-
NISTRY.
9. NEW BOOKS SUITABLE FOR READING SOCIETIES.

Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for

MAY, 1857. No. CCCXCIX. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE—No. II. MR. GILFILLAN'S
LOVE STORY. Part III.
A RUN TO NICARAGUA.
APOCALYPSE. Part II.
THE ATHELINGS; or, THE THREE GIFTS. Part XII.
OXFORD AND THOMAS HEARNE.
THE SCULPTURED STONES OF SCOTLAND.
LIFE IN CENTRAL ASIA.
COLUMBUS.
LAYS OF THE ELECTIONS.
LETTERS FROM A LIGHTHOUSE. No. IV.
William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for MAY, 1857,

Price 2s. 6d., contains:

IMPERIALISM.
CROWS AND CHOUFGS.
THE MYTHOLOGY OF FINNLAND.
THE INTERPRETER: A TALE OF THE WAR. Part V.
By G. J. WHITE MELVILLE, Author of "Digby Grand," &c.
NOTES ON CANADIAN MATTERS. Part II.
CHARLOTTE BRONTE.
TASTE IN FRANCE.
MR. WARREN'S MISCELLANIES.
EXCURSIONS IN ARMENIA.
JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE.
London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGA-

ZINE.
No. CCXCIII. May, 1857. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

THE CASTLE OF DUBLIN. Chap. II.
A SKETCH OF TWO HOMES.
THE ORGANIST. BY MORTIMER COLLINS.
WHEWELL'S HISTORY OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY IN
ENGLAND.
PROGRESS. BY FRANCIS DAVIS.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER.
JOHN TWILVER. Chaps. XIX. and XX.
THE STEREOSCOPE.
THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION OF ART-TREASURES.
THE RIDES AND REVERIES OF MR. RESOP SMITH.
Continued.
A FORTUITOUS CONCURRENCE OF ATOMS.

*. In the June Number will appear the first portion of a New
Tale, by MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS, to be entitled "The Farman."
Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co. Hurst and Blackett, London.
Menzies, Edinburgh; and all Booksellers.

THE IRISH METROPOLITAN MAGA-

ZINE, No. II., MAY, 1857, price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

1. LIFE'S FORESHADOWINGS. Chapters III., IV., V.
2. INDOLENCE. A Poem.
3. THE LAST DAYS OF SEBASTOPOL. Chapters V.
VI., VII.
4. OUR LATE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.
5. THE HOPE OF ENGLAND.
6. TEMPORA.
7. THE MAY-FLY. Chapters I., II., III.
8. A STORY OF THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.
9. LOVE AND PRAYER. A Poem.
10. THE MOUNTAIN WALK. Part I.
11. PAUL FERROLLO.
12. APPENDIX.—SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Dublin: Edward J. Miliiken, 15, College Green. London: Simp-
kin, Marshall, and Co. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

On the 1st May, 1857, price One Shilling.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,

No. 191, containing the

TRANSACTIONS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

CONTENTS.—Medical and Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence—The
Approaching Anniversary of the Pharmaceutical Society—The
Detection of Strychnia—The Medicinal Preparations of Aescu-
lapius—The Soda-Water Apparatus (with Cuts)—On the Manufacture
of the Chinese Green Dye (concluded)—Siam Cardamom—
Genaline Bread without Alum—Detection of Alum in Breads—On
the Uses of Alum in making Bread—Composition of Wheat Grain,
its Products in the Mill, and Bread—Report of Results of Physical
and Chemical Investigation and Applications in the Arts—Assam
Pharmacy—Indian Materia Medica—Adulteration of Butter—
Poisoning by Water Hemlock, Arsenic, Ammonia, Belladonna—
Pharmacy in Durham—Matthew Robinson—Review: Elements
of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.

VOLUME XV. may be had in boards, as well as the preceding
volumes, price 12s. 6d. each.

London: John Churchill, New Burlington Street; Macmillan
and Stewart, Edinburgh; and Fannin and Co., Dublin.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOUR-

NAL. No. 110, MAY, 1857. 4to. price One Shilling, sewed.
Illustrated by two plate Engravings and fifty Woodcuts.

CONTENTS.—The Railways of India—Mechanical Notes from Amer-
ica—Hutton's Strap Hammer—Reid's Safety Apparatus for
Guarding Mine Shafts—Mr. Graham's Marine Compass (with
Plate).—Mr. Gray's Brick Machine (with Plate).—Art Treasures
Exhibition—Scott's Steam Cooking Apparatus—Bender's Oil
Cans—Jackson's Wheel Trees—Crockett's Sulphuric Acid—Avery's
Lamps—Cockrell's Compressed Air Power—Brickell's Differential
Turning—Cockrell's Air Engine—Crockett's Evaporation—Har-
vard's Valves—Halsey's Firearms—Laborey's Hulling Grain—
Brown's Valves—Begg's Bleaching—Fleming's Bleaching and
Washing—Hawkin's Double Loom Chain—Howard's High-
Speed Ball-Cock—Smith's combined Rule, Scale, and Pencil-holder
(all Illustrated).—Sulphate of Ammonia Manufacture—Hallett's
Regulator—Miller's Automatic Decanter-Stopper—Combined Saw
and Bill Pruner—Ventilator for Casks—Steam-Plough in Kent—
Law Reports of Patents.—Lists of Patents. With 50 Woodcuts.

Longman and Co. Paternoster Row. Editor's Office (Office for
Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Just ready, price 12s.

THE SUNBEAM. Part II. Edited by PHILIP H. DELAMOTTE, F.S.A. Containing Four Photographic Pictures.

THE OLD BRIDGE AT FOUNTAINS ABBEY. By the Rev. H. HOLDEN, D.D.
SUNSHINE AND SHADE. By F. R. PICKERSGILL, A.B.A.
AT POINT ABERGLASLYN. By FRANCIS BEDFORD.
THE YOUNG AUDUBON. By HENRY TAYLOR.
Interleaved with descriptive letterpress, and bound in a handsome wrapper.

PART I. has been reprinted, and may now be had of the Publishers.

Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

LIVING CELEBRITIES. A Series of Photographic Portraits, by MAULL and POLYBLANK. The number for MAY contains—

MAJOR-GEN. SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, BART.,
With MEMOIR.

Maull and Polyblank, 55, Gracechurch Street, and 187A, Piccadilly, and David Bogue, Fleet Street.

Published this day, 546 pages 8vo, in cloth, price 15s.

A MANUAL FOR THE GENEALOGIST, TOPOGRAPHER, ANTIQUARY, AND LEGAL PROFESSION; consisting of Descriptions of Public Records, Parochial and other Registers, Wills, County and Family Histories, Heraldic Collections in Public Libraries, &c. By RICHARD SIMS, of the Brit-Museum.

This Work will be found indispensable by those engaged in the study of Family History and Heraldry, and by the compiler of County and Local History, the Antiquary, and the Lawyer.

John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, London.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS BOS.

Now ready, in 8vo, with 72 Engravings on Wood, cloth, 6s.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BULLS, BISONS, AND BUFFALOES. Exhibiting all the known species, with an Introduction containing an Account of Experiments on Ruminations, from the French of M. FLOURENS. By GEORGE VASEY. Written in a scientific and popular manner, and printed and illustrated uniformly with the Works of Bell, Yarell, Forbes, Johnston, &c. Dedicated to the late Mr. Yarell, who took great interest in the progress of the Work.

John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, London.

Just published, in One Volume, royal 8vo, cloth, 15s.

VISITS TO FIELDS OF BATTLE IN ENGLAND, OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY; with some Miscellaneous Tracts and Papers, principally upon Archaeological Subjects. By RICHARD BROOKE, Esq., F.S.A.

The Work contains a descriptive account of the scenes of most of the memorable conflicts in the Wars of York and Lancaster, comprising the celebrated Battles of Shrewsbury, Barnet, Tewkesbury, Bosworth, Stoke, and genealogical and other particulars of the powerful, warlike, and distinguished persons who were the principal actors in those stirring and eventful times; with Plans of some of the Fields of Battle; and an Appendix, containing the principal Acts of Attainder relative to the Wars of the Roses, and Lists of the Noblemen, Knights, and other personages attainted by them.

John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, London; and J. Mawdsley, and Son, Castle Street, Liverpool.

PHYCOLOGIA BRITANNICA; or, History of the British Seaweeds; containing Coloured Figures and Descriptions of all the Species of Algae inhabiting the Shores of the British Islands. By WILLIAM HENRY HARVEY, M.D., M.R.I.A., Keeper of the Herbarium of the University of Dublin, and Professor of Botany to the Dublin Society. With 360 plates.

In Three Vols. royal 8vo, arranged in the order of publication, £7 12s. 6d.

In Four Vols. royal 8vo, arranged systematically according to the Synopses, £7 17s. 6d.

"The drawings are beautifully executed by the author himself on stone, the dissections carefully prepared, and the whole account of the species drawn up in such a way as cannot fail to be instructive, even to those who are well acquainted with the subject. The greater part of our more common Algae have never been illustrated in a manner agreeable to the present state of Algalogy."—*GARDNER'S CHRONICLE.*

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Royal 16mo, price 10s. 6d.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF BRITISH LICHENS; comprising an Account of their Structure, Reproduction, Uses, Distribution, and Classification. By W. LAUDER LINDSAY, M.D., Fellow of the Botanical and Royal Physical Societies of Edinburgh, &c.

"The first attempt to popularise a very difficult branch of botanical science. The twenty-two plates contain illustrations, beautifully coloured, of no less than 392 subjects, and it is impossible to glance over these likenesses of familiar objects placed side by side with elaborate illustrations of their structure and physiology, without acquiring a new interest in those humble portions of the vegetable kingdom."—*LIVERPOOL COURIER.*

Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

USEFUL DOMESTIC WORKS.

DR. SPENCER THOMSON'S DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND HOUSEHOLD SURGERY, with numerous Illustrations. Thirteenth Thousand. Post 8vo, 7s. cloth, or 7s. 6d. half bound.

Mrs. DALGARIN'S MODERN COOKERY. Thirteenth Edition, revised and enlarged, post 8vo, 4s. 6d. cloth.

DR. AITON'S MANUAL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY FOR CLERGYMEN AND Parties of limited incomes. New Edition. Fools cap 8vo, 3s. 6d., half bound.

London and Glasgow: Richard Griffin and Co.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAY.

DR. HENRY BARTH'S TRAVELS and DISCOVERIES in CENTRAL AFRICA. With Maps, Wood Engravings, and Illustrations in Tinted Lithography. [On Thursday next.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA, TARTARY, and THIBET. By M. l'abbé HUC. Translated with the Author's sanction. 2 vols. 8vo, 21s. [Now ready.

BARCHESTER TOWERS. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "The Warden." 3 vols. post 8vo, price 31s. 6d. [On Friday next.

LIFE OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF. Illustrated by GEORGE CRUKSHANK. With a Biography of the Knight, from Authentic Sources, by ROBERT B. BROUGH, Esq. No. I., with Two Plates, royal 8vo, 1s. [Now ready.

* To be continued monthly, and completed in Ten Numbers.

VACATIONS IN IRELAND. By C. R. WELD, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. With View of Rosse Castle.

THE EVENTFUL VOYAGE OF H.M.S. RESOLUTE in the ARCTIC REGIONS in SEARCH OF SIR J. FRANKLIN and the MISSING CREWS. By G. F. MACDOUGALL, Master. 8vo. With numerous Illustrations.

THE RIFLE AND THE HOUND IN CEYLON. By S. W. BAKER, Esq. New and Cheaper Edition, with numerous Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo, 4s. 6d. boards. [In a few days.

A TARANTASSE JOURNEY through EASTERN RUSSIA. By W. SPOTTISWOODE, M.A., F.R.S. Map, Woodcuts, and Illustrations in tinted Lithography. Post 8vo, 10s. 6d. [Now ready.

THE FRANKS, FROM THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE IN HISTORY to the DEATH OF KING PEPIN. By W. C. PERRY, Barrister-at-Law. 1 vol. 8vo.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S ESSAYS from the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Addresses, and other Pieces. 1 vol. 8vo.

THE FAIRY FAMILY. A Series of Ballads and Metrical Tales illustrating the Fairy Mythology of Europe. Crown 8vo, with Frontispiece and Pictorial Title.

MUSIC THE VOICE OF HARMONY in all CREATION. Selected and arranged by MARY JANE ESTCOURT. Fcap. 8vo.

POEMS. By GEORGE MAC DONALD, Author of "Within and Without." Fcap. 8vo.

WITHIN AND WITHOUT. A Dramatic Poem. By GEORGE MAC DONALD. Second Edition, revised, fcap. 8vo.

TALLANGETTA, THE SQUATTER'S HOME. A Story of Australian Life. By WILLIAM HOWITT. 2 vols. post 8vo.

MEMOIRS AND LETTERS OF THE late COLONEL MOUNTAIN, C.B., Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India. 1 vol. post 8vo, with Portrait.

MEMORIALS, SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY, OF ANDREW CROSSE, the Electrician. 1 vol. post 8vo.

MEMOIR OF ADMIRAL PARRY (the Arctic Navigator). By his Son, the Rev. E. PARRY, M.A. Second Edition. Portrait and Map. Post 8vo, 10s. 6d. [Now ready.

THE SKETCHES. By the Authors of "Amy Herbert," "The Old Man's Home," and "Hawthorne." Third Edition. With Six Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo, 4s. 6d. [In a few days.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION; or, the Principles and Practice of Teaching. By T. TATE, F.R.A.S., Author of "Algebra made Easy," &c. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Fcap. 8vo, 6s. 6d. [Now ready.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co.

Cheap Editions, 6s. each, of the

STUDENTS MANUAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D.

STUDENTS MANUAL OF MODERN HISTORY. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. With a New Supplementary Chapter by C. BADHAM, D.D.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

ANNOTATED EDITION OF THE ENGLISH POETS.

In One Volume, 2s. 6d.

ANCIENT POEMS, BALLADS, AND SONGS OF THE PEASANTRY. With Introduction and Notes by ROBERT BELL.

Already Published,

CHAUCER. Eight Volumes. 20s.

DRYDEN. Three Volumes. 7s. 6d.

COWPER. Three Volumes. 7s. 6d.

BUTLER. Three Volumes. 7s. 6d.

THOMSON. Two Volumes. 5s.

BEN JONSON. One Volume. 2s. 6d.

GREENE AND MARLOWE. One Volume. 2s. 6d.

SHAKESPEARE. One Volume. 2s. 6d.

OLDHAM. One Volume. 2s. 6d.

WALLER. One Volume. 2s. 6d.

WYATT. One Volume. 2s. 6d.

SURREY AND MINOR POETS. One Volume. 2s. 6d.

SONGS FROM THE DRAMATISTS. One Volume. 2s. 6d.

EARLY BALLADS. One Volume. 2s. 6d.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

This day is published, a Second Edition, in Three Volumes, crown 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.

TWO YEARS AGO. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, F.S.A., F.L.S., &c., Author of "Westward Ho!" &c.

Lately published by the same Author,

THE HEROES: GREEK FAIRY TALES. 7s. 6d.

GLAUCUS; or, WONDERS OF THE SHORE. Third Edition, 3s. 6d.

WESTWARD HO! 3 vols. Second Edition, £1 11s. 6d.

ALEXANDRIA and HER SCHOOLS. 5s.

PHAETHON; or, LOOSE THOUGHTS for LOOSE THINKERS. Second Edition, 2s.

Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

MR. MAURICE'S NEW WORK.

This day is published, a Second Edition, in crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN. A Series of Discourses. By FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, M.A., Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn.

Lately published by the same Author,

UNITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; being Lectures on the Gospels of St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke, and the Epistles of St. Paul, St. Peter, St. James, and St. Jude. In One Volume, 8vo, cloth, 14s.

Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

Now ready, price 4s., post 8vo, cloth,

EXPERIENCES OF A CIVILIAN in EASTERN MILITARY HOSPITALS, with Observations on the English, French, and other Medical Departments, the Organization of Military Medical Schools and Hospitals. By PETER PINCOFFS, M.D., late Civil Physician to the Scutari Hospitals. With a Map of the Bosphorus, showing the sites of the Military Hospitals in 1855.

Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.; and 20, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

This day is published, in one vol., thick royal 8vo (of 660 pp.), cloth boards, price 8s. Allowed to purchasers to the amount of 2s.

CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL DES LIVRES FRANÇAIS, ITALIENS, ESPAGNOLS, ANCIENS ET MODERNES, QUI SE TROUVENT CHEZ BARTHES ET LOWELL, LIBRAIRES, 14, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.

This Catalogue contains a vast selection of all the most important works in all Departments of French, Italian, and Spanish Literature, many of which have been collected during repeated journeys on the Continent. In it will be found a fine Collection of Works on Theology, Philosophy, Diplomacy, Natural History, Mathematics, Military Art, Chess, Transactions of the Principal Learned Societies of Europe, a most extraordinary selection of Works on the Fine Arts, Painting, Architecture, Miscellaneous Literature, History, Numismatics, Memoirs, Voyages and Travels, including all the Exploratory ones published at the expense of the French Government.

* A separate Catalogue of Elementary Books and popular publications may be had, price 1s.

NEW BURLINGTON STREET, May 2nd.

New Works

PUBLISHED THIS DAY

BY MR. BENTLEY.

EGYPT AND THE GREAT SUEZ CANAL. A Narrative of Travels in Egypt, &c. By M. BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE. 8vo.

THE SISTER OF CHARITY. BY Mrs. CHALLICE. Two vols. 21s.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF HORACE WALPOLE'S ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A. Now first collected. 8vo, with Portraits. 10s. 6d.

UNIFORM WITH "NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND." NIGHTSHADE. BY W. JOHNSTON, M.A. Crown Post. 5s.

HISTORICAL AND MILITARY NARRATIVE OF THE DEFENCE OF KARS. By Col. ATWELL LAKE, C.B. 8vo, with Plans and Illustrations. 15s.

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN AFFGHANISTAN. By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE. Vol. II. (complete in three). Crown 8vo. 5s.

THE MARTYRS OF CARTHAGE. By Mrs. WEBB, Author of "Naomi." Third Edition. Small 8vo, with Illustrations. 5s.

WORKS OF PROFESSOR WILSON, EDITED BY PROFESSOR FERRIER.

This Day is published, price 6s., Vol. IV. of ESSAYS, CRITICAL AND IMAGINATIVE,

CONTIBUTED TO BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

Containing HOMER AND HIS TRANSLATORS. THE GREEK DRAMA.

The previous Volumes comprise— NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ. 4 vols. ESSAYS, CRITICAL AND IMAGINATIVE. Vols. I. to III.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Second Edition. Price 12s. TRAVELS in the INTERIOR of BRAZIL, principally through the Northern Provinces and the Gold and Diamond Districts, during the Years 1836-41. By GEORGE GARDNER, M.D., F.R.S. With Plate and Map.

"When camping out on the mountain-top or in the wilderness; roughing it in his long journey through the interior; observing the very singular mode of life there presented to his notice; describing the curious characters that fell under his observation; the arts or substitutes for arts of the people; and the natural productions of the country;—these travels are full of attraction. The book, like the country it describes, is full of new matter."—SPECTATOR.

"This volume is from the pen of an able naturalist, whose heart is in his occupation. . . . Some of the regions he visited have seldom been trodden by Europeans—never by Englishmen; so that his observations derive value from the novelty of the matter to which they relate."—ATHENÆUM.

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

WAR IN CHINA.—WYLD'S NEW MAP of the—In sheet, 2s. 6d.; in case, 4s. 6d.; on rollers, 7s. 6d. WYLD'S MAP of the CANTON RIVER. With the Entrances. Plans of Hong Kong, Canton, &c. In sheet, 2s. 6d.; in case, 4s. 6d.; on rollers, 7s. 6d.

WYLD'S NEW MAP of CHINA. In sheet, 6s.; in case, 12s.; on rollers, 16s. James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, Charing Cross East, next door to the Post-office; and 2, Royal Exchange.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

HURST AND BLACKETT,

SUCCESSORS TO HENRY COLBURN, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING

NEW WORKS.

Dr. ARMSTRONG'S PERSONAL

NARRATIVE OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, by H.M.S. *Investigator*. Dedicated by permission to H.R.H. Prince Albert. 1 large vol., with Map and Plate, 16s.

"One of the most interesting works which have been written on that subject, of which the interest never falls, Arctic Discovery. We refer our readers to the book itself for a series of stirring descriptions of danger, courage, adventure, and escape. Few narratives do more honour to the British character."—CHRONICLE.

"Dr. Armstrong has related in a frank, truthful spirit the Discovery of the North-West Passage, and his countrymen will, we believe, be prepared to welcome the history he has here furnished of an event so picturesque and so memorable. The strong direct interest of a personal experience unceasingly pervades his narrative. He is a man of special scientific acquirements, and of the natural history of the regions which he visited he may be considered as the exclusive observer and recorder."—HERALD.

RUSSIA AFTER THE WAR.

The Narrative of a Visit to that Country in 1856. By SELINA HUNBURY. 2 vols., 21s.

"We congratulate Miss Hunbury upon having written a very entertaining book—one that has the merit of being readable from the beginning to the end. The author saw all that she could, and has described with much vivacity all she saw. Her book is full of pleasant pictures, commencing with St. Petersburg and its lions, and ending with the coronation. It will find numerous readers."—DAILY NEWS.

CHOW CHOW; being Selections

from A JOURNAL KEPT IN INDIA, EGYPT, AND PALESTINE. By the VISCOUNTSSE FALKLAND. 2 vols. 8vo. With Illustrations. (Just ready.)

ELIZABETH DE VALOIS, Queen

of SPAIN, and the COURT OF PHILIP II. By MISS FREER, Author of "The Life of Marguerite d'Angoulême," &c. 2 vols., with fine Portraits. 21s.

"It is not attributing too much to Miss Freer to say that herself and Mr. Prescott are probably the best examples of our modern biographers. The present volume will be a boon to posterity, for which it will be grateful. Equally suitable for instruction and amusement, they portray one of the most interesting characters and periods of history."—JOHN BELL.

SONGS OF THE CAVALIERS

AND ROUNDHEADS, JACOBITE BALLADS, &c. By G. W. THORNBURY, Author of "Art and Nature at Home and Abroad," &c. 1 vol., with Illustrations by H. S. MARIS. 10s. 6d. bound.

"Mr. Thornbury has produced a volume of songs and ballads worthy to rank with Macaulay's or Aytoun's Lays."—CHRONICLE.

"Those who love picture, life, and costume in song will here find what they love."—ATHENÆUM.

A PILGRIMAGE into DAU-

PHINE. By the Rev. G. M. MUSGRAVE, A.M. Oxon., &c. 2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s.

"A pleasant narrative of travel in a pleasant region." EXAMINER.

LAKE NGAMI; or, Explorations

and DISCOVERIES in SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICA. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON. Royal 8vo. Second Edition. With upwards of 50 Illustrations and a Map, 30s.

PEN AND PENCIL PICTURES.

By THOMAS HOOD. Second Edition, with Additions. 1 vol., with Illustrations, 10s. 6d. bound.

"We are happy to find that the delightful volume, 'Pen and Pencil Pictures' has reached a second edition, and that the reception of the younger Thomas Hood by the public has been worthy of the name he bears. The work is considerably augmented by passages of increased maturity and vigour, such as will contribute still further to its popularity among the reading classes of the public."—LITERARY GAZETTE.

AN ADDRESS on the PRESENT

CONDITION, RESOURCES, AND PROSPECTS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, delivered by Special Request at the City Hall, Glasgow. By the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HALL-BURTON. 8vo, 1s.

EASTERN HOSPITALS and

ENGLISH NURSES. By A LADY VOLUNTEER. Third and Cheaper Edition. 1 vol. 6s.

REVELATIONS OF PRISON

LIFE. With an Inquiry into Prison Discipline and Secondary Punishments. By G. LAVAL CHESTERTON. Third and Cheaper Edition. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

FIRST FRUITS. Poems. By E.

H. R. 1 vol. 5s. bound.

"A volume of very graceful poetry, pious, but quite practical in tone."—FAXES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE

BRONTE, Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c. By Mrs. GASKELL, "Author of 'Mary Barton,' 'Ruth,' 'North and South.'" In 2 vols. post 8vo, with a Portrait of Miss Brontë and a View of Haworth Church and Parsonage. Price 24s. cloth.

"Mrs. Gaskell has produced one of the best biographies of a woman by a woman which we can recall to mind."—ATHENÆUM.

"Its moral is, the unconquerable strength of genius and goodness."—SPECTATOR.

"Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë' has placed her on a level with the best biographers of any country."—GLEANER.

"We regard this record as a monument of courage and endurance, of suffering and triumph. . . . All the secrets of the literary workmanship of the authoress of 'Jane Eyre' are unfolded in the course of this extraordinary narrative."—TIMES.

II.

THE ROUA PASS; or, Englishmen

in the Highlands. By ERICK MACKENZIE. In 3 vols.

"The attractions of the story are numerous and varied. It is a success, whether regarded as a brilliant sketch of stirring scenes and striking adventures, or as a sketch of the deeper and higher sentiments which relate to the world of thought."—SUN.

"Although there is no direct resemblance in the 'Roua Pass,' to the 'Brontë Novels,' it has this feature in common with them; the book appears to be the result of a close but narrow examination of life and scenery, the high person and general story being the product of pure fancy or imagination."—SPECTATOR.

III.

STORIES AND SKETCHES. By

JAMES PAYN. Post 8vo, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

"A volume of pleasant reading; some of the papers have true Affie salt in them."—LITERARY GAZETTE.

IV.

POEMS. By Mrs. Frank P. Fellows.

Fcap. 8vo, price 3s. cloth.

"There is much of ease and simplicity in the diction and elegant naturalness in the thoughts."—SPECTATOR.

IN THE PRESS.

I.

THE PROFESSOR. By Currer

BELL, Author of "Jane Eyre," &c. In Two Volumes. [Nearly ready.]

II.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LUT-

FULLAH, a Mahomedan Gentleman. Edited by E. B. EASTWICK, Esq. Post 8vo.

[Early in June.]

III.

THE ELEMENTS OF DRAWING;

In Letters to Beginners. By JOHN RUSKIN, M.A., Author of "Modern Painters," "Stones of Venice," "Seven Lamps of Architecture," &c. Crown 8vo. With Illustrations drawn by the Author. [Nearly ready.]

IV.

A VISIT TO SALT LAKE; being

a Journey across the Plains to the Mormon Settlements at Utah. By WILLIAM CHANDLESS. Post 8vo. With a Map. [Just ready.]

V.

BELOW THE SURFACE: a Story

of English Country Life. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

London: SMITH, ELDER, AND Co., 65, Cornhill.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

REVIEWS.

The Life and Opinions of General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Napier, K.C.B. Vols. III. and IV. John Murray.

IF there was any doubt, after the perusal of the first two volumes of this work, about the mischief which Sir William Napier was likely to inflict on the reputation of his brother, it is dispelled in the most decisive manner by the volumes before us. Never was any man so unfortunate in his biographer as the conqueror of Scinde. During his life-time he was known to be impetuous, impracticable, and pugnacious; but people gave him credit for a certain undefined magnanimity of character, for being as ready, in an odd way of his own, to forgive as to resent, and for high qualities of courage and daring, and instincts of war and generalship which went a great way towards reconciling them to his indiscretions of judgment and temperament. Now the final effect of the work which the present volumes, we are happy to perceive, bring to a conclusion, is to sink whatever prestige was hitherto attached to the name of Sir Charles Napier, and to exhibit, in glaring and even ostentatious display, all those sores and deformities of his moral nature, which the public would much rather have consigned to oblivion, and which a judicious editor would have felt the necessity of throwing into shadow. But when the blood of the Mirabels is up, history may go to Jericho. The pettiest personal trifle becomes magnified into an affair of greater importance than the fall of dynasties or the dissolution of empires; and the consequence is, that this life of a man, who says, in one of his letters, too truly, that he "had conquered Scinde, but could not conquer himself," is a mere collection of complaints, accusations, and abuse, in which all that was noble and worthy of being remembered in the career of the hero is sacrificed to contemptible squabbles, piques, jealousies, and low suspicions of the motives and integrity of others.

The inequality of the space devoted to the different "epochs," of which there are no less than twenty—a division of time and action purely fantastic, and exceedingly ludicrous—indicates the spirit in which the work is conceived. The personal quarrels absorb more room than the battles of armies, the subjugation of provinces, and the administration of a viceroyalty. Outram occupies a larger field than all the Ameers put together. Some notion of the disproportion of the work in this respect, may be estimated from the fact, that the first two volumes engrossed sixty-two years, while the last two cover only ten years. But in these volumes we have Scinde and Outram, Bengal and Dalhousie; Buist of the 'Bombay Times,' Cope of the 'Delhi Gazette,' Lord Grey, who opposed the vote of thanks in Parliament; Fonblanque of the 'Examiner,' who is supposed to have written something in his paper about Napier, which it is extremely probable was written by somebody else; Willoughby, who suppressed a letter of the Governor-General; Lord Ripon, who good humouredly suggested that Napier was making mountains of mole-hills in the out-post affairs; the writer of an article in 'The Quarterly,' condemning Napier's conduct in Scinde; and many others, all of whom are gibbeted to the contempt and scorn of the world within the

compass of these two volumes. The egotism of all this, without descending into particulars, is something absolutely Titanic. Sir Charles Napier was of opinion, and his opinion is proudly endorsed by his brother, that whatever concerned him, from the mightiest feat in arms to the meanest scrap of slander in the corner of an obscure Indian newspaper, must be of importance to the whole universe. He is never weary of abusing his enemies and praising himself. He magnifies both; and so impartially does he display his vengeance and his vanity, that it would be difficult to determine on which side there is the greater amount of exaggeration.

In one place he imagines what he would do if he were Emperor of the East—stretch his empire from Constantinople to Peking, abolish Russia, and, like Odin, sweep all before him from India to Scandinavia. Elsewhere he talks of the wonderful things he would do if he were King of Scinde, and says that he could conquer up to Constantinople more easily than Alexander, who had Greeks to fight. Of all the men, from the earliest time to his own day, who exercised any power in India, he says he was the only one who endeavoured to lift the poor out of their state of barbarism: Hardinge did not do it, Cornwallis did not do it, nobody did it except himself, not even Malcolm, whose name is still pronounced with gratitude by the people of Central India. If he were Emperor of India, he says, for twelve years, the seat of government should be at Delhi, or Meerut, or Scinde, or Allahabad; no Indian prince should exist (yet in this book the annexation of Oude is denounced as a spoliation); an ague fit should become the court sickness at Constantinople, and the Emperors of Russia and China should never get their pulses below 100! He talks of going down to posterity covered with immortal glory, no matter how he may be treated by his own age, which he always affects to despise, although he is always in a terrible passion with it for not valuing him at the estimate he puts upon himself. This mono-maniacal feeling of the majesty and might of his capacity for conquering and governing the world, is caught up with a kind of regulated frenzy by his brother, who sometimes closes a chapter—i.e., a "period"—by what he calls a "summary of actions," consisting of a succession of independent paragraphs detailing the great deeds done in Scinde by Sir Charles. As a sample of the manner in which this enumeration is laid down, take the opening of some of these sentences:—

"He preserved all laws and customs of the people, consistent with humanity and civilization, &c.

"He checked and punished severely the corrupt practices, &c.

"He formed a body of police on such an admirable system, &c.

"He constructed public works of gigantic size, &c.

"He banished scurvy, &c.

"He had the shikargahs, or game forests, of the Ameers, of amazing extent, surveyed, &c.

"He organized the whole system of taxation, &c.

"He secured commerce, and gave it facilities, &c."

In the "period" from which these passages are taken, there are upwards of twenty similar items set out at length. The reader will at once perceive, although we have given only the initial words, that many of the great deeds claimed exclusively, or, at all events, with special pomp and inflation of style, for the hero of Scinde, come within the ordinary

labours of nearly all the Company's servants who happen to be placed in situations of high trust and responsibility; but it will not be so apparent, from our broken extracts, that amongst these great deeds some are enumerated which Sir Charles did not perform, simply because he could not. Of this latter class may be mentioned, merely as a passing illustration, the abolition of the cruel practice of Suttee. Sir Charles did not abolish Suttee in Scinde, for the best of all possible reasons, that in Scinde Suttee was unknown. Other mistakes of a similar character are made by Sir William; but these are not the points to which we care to direct attention. The wonderful thing is, not that the biographer should heap up imaginary actions in honour of his brother, but that he should think that this was the best way to vindicate his brother's reputation. Throughout the whole work there are but the two phases of the hero's life—malediction and panegyric. He is troubled with himself from the beginning to the end, like a man ridden by a day-and-night-mare. He can think of nothing else even when the most important interests are at stake; and however he may be carried away to other subjects in moments of sudden emergency, or bursts of military enthusiasm, he is sure to come back to himself in the end. We hear little in this biography of that small grave word upon which Wellington built up his whole career, and which he bequeathed to his successors as the pole-star by which they should guide their course—Duty. Sir Charles Napier had his own notions of duty, and the most conspicuous of them all seems to have been the eternal assertion of his own views, in opposition to the views of those in power above him.

It would be amusing, but not very instructive, to collect a bouquet of the flowers of invective that lie scattered over the diaries and letters of Sir Charles, and the commentaries of Sir William. For example, Sir Charles says that the Court of Directors "worry him to death with their folly, ignorance, and insolence;" and most of the persons who differ from him, or cross his path only obliquely, are loaded with epithets of contempt and derision. Outram and Willoughby are "snobs," and "Townsend and Co." their "miserable coadjutors;" Fonblanque and Eastwick are "varlets;" and Sir James Hogg is a "butterfly baronet;" Buist is a "catiff;" Ripon an "idiot;" and Dalhousie a "little weazel," and a "poor little pig." These are mild forms of vituperation in comparison with the phrases that are employed when either of the gallant writers happen to be lashed up by the theme into a paroxysm of rage. On such occasions, the English is not only violent, but impure. Innumerable examples of vulgarity and bad grammar combined might be drawn from these volumes. The Napiers are not satisfied with breaking the heads of their enemies, but they must break Priscian's head also.

These closing volumes, like the former, abound in evidences of the strange superstitions that held possession of the mind of the brave old man. On one occasion we find the following note of some bad omens that weighed heavily on his spirits:—

"My spirits are bad. Things do not please me; strange events occur of a dark nature; men receive warnings. I went back to my home the 12th of November, when one march from Kurrachee, at the beginning of this journey; my horse fell, and how I escaped is strange, for he rolled over me. I never quitted the saddle, and one foot was fast

in the stirrup, yet I got free because my boot came off. Red Rover stood still, but he, my favourite horse, fell! Again, I went to see the *Sir C. Napier*, steamer; I fell down the hold, and that from the cabin, when I thought I was safe! These things affect me. Am I to fail or fall in the raid against the robbers? If to fall well, of that I am not afraid; but am I to fail?"

Such incidents as these could make no impression upon a healthy mind; but Sir Charles was easily awakened to a train of morbid feelings by the slightest and most common-place circumstances. He even goes out of his way sometimes in search of "coincidences," from which he may, as it were, cast his coming fortunes. In his hill campaign he recalls to mind that two years before, when he was marching against the Ameers, a comet appeared; "three days ago," he adds, "another comet appeared. Does this argue the same success?" He notes, also, that accident has given his Corunna day for crossing the frontier, and then adds, with a curious mixture of piety and superstition, "God's will be done, whether evinced by signs or not!" But, perhaps, the most marvellous instance of the temporary delusions to which he was subject is supplied in the narrative he relates of a spirit, or internal voice, that warned him concerning the robbers he was in pursuit of. It seems that "a sort of spirit told him" that the robbers would go into Trukkee, which did not otherwise appear likely. He was engrossed at this time with an intended movement northward, and while he was ruminating, a man came in and informed him that his convoy was attacked. We must give the remainder of the story in his own words:—

"My thoughts were then intent on how to force the enemy to my purpose in the north, whether by skill, or by riding upon them; but suddenly a voice seemed to repeat Trukkee! Trukkee! it had done so before. They cannot be so mad as to go there, I internally repeated. They are, replied the spirit! What else but a spirit could it be? I walked about irresolutely. Beware! beware! said the warning voice, and suddenly, ere my thoughts could settle, I called out almost involuntarily, Bring my horse! and in ten minutes we were cantering towards the scene of combat. My staff attacked the retiring enemy. Trukkee, said my guide. *The game is mine*, re-echoed the internal voice. My heart was writh with McMurdo for pursuing the robbers like a recruit; I thought he had done me mischief, yet still the voice whispered *The game is yours*. It was not my mind that spoke. I am a child in the hands of God!"

The character of mind revealed in such passages as these helps to explain much of that infirmity of temper which is visible both in his writings and his conduct. A man so completely at times under the dominion of what he did not hesitate himself to describe as "fits of madness," must not always be held responsible for his expressions or his actions. And we may thus find many excuses for the contradictions, inconsistencies, and violent weaknesses of which he was guilty. He volunteers to tell us that he defies the world, at a moment when the world was not troubling its head about him. He treats the thanks of Parliament, before they are voted, with scorn; and when they come he is so rejoiced, that he says he ought to die then, and have the Duke of Wellington's speech engraved upon his tomb. In the middle of January, 1849, he protests that he will not go to India except under Lord Ellenborough; and in less than a month afterwards he accepts the appointment under Lord Dalhousie. Having started in life with the fixed idea that it was the sole busi-

ness of mankind to persecute and wrong him, he worked out his theory in the face of all the successes he won, and all the distinctions that were showered upon him, and did his best to accomplish the fatal prediction. This was not very surprising in him, bearing in recollection the peculiar influences to which he was subject; but it is very remarkable that the notion should be adopted and enforced by Sir William. The following passage occurs in the Seventeenth Epoch, or sixty-fifth year of the age of the hero, who had already conquered and governed Scinde—his *torian loquitur*:—

"Sir Charles Napier now felt that he was a man marked for ill-usage, even for destruction if occasion served. That neither gratitude nor decency was to be expected from the directors, and that her Majesty's actual ministers were, like their predecessors, as submissive to those directors as spaniels. He resolved, therefore, to retire from the thankless labour, and end his days in quiet obscurity."

This is in the true vein of Mr. Mawworm, who insists upon it that everybody is persecuting him, and threatens, in his revenge, that when they come to cling to his skirts to get up to heaven, he will wear a spenser and disappoint them.

It is greatly to be regretted that the biography of a soldier who did the state some service, and who, undoubtedly, was distinguished by some great and noble characteristics, should have fallen into such injudicious hands. If Sir William had suppressed three-fourths of his brother's private notes and correspondence, dismissed his jars and broils to oblivion, and confined himself to a clear and connected narrative of the public career of his hero, he would have produced a work, which would not only be read with universal curiosity, but would have transmitted the name of Sir Charles Napier with honour to future times. As it is, the book offends the reader, and darkens the fame of the gallant man whose errors it lays bare.

We are not willing, however, to close the volumes with an expression of dissatisfaction. There are passages of striking interest in them, and not the least of these is the description of the death and death-chamber of Sir Charles. This scene is very affecting, and collects round the hero in his last hour the fitting memorials of a career of glory. With a portion of this passage (for, like all the rest, it is spoiled by the usual infusion of acrimony and bitterness) we take our leave of the work:—

"On the morning of August the 29th, at five o'clock, he expired like a soldier, on a naked camp bedstead, the windows of the room open, and the fresh air of heaven blowing on his manly face. Surrounded by the family and some of his brothers, he died. All his grieving servants were present, and at his feet stood two veterans of his regiment, gazing with terrible emotion at a countenance, then settling in death, which they had first seen beaming in the light of battle! Easy was the actual dissolution, however, and as the last breath escaped, Montague McMurdo, with a sudden inspiration, snatched the old colours of the 22nd Regiment, the colours that had been borne at Meeanee and Hyderabad, and waved them over the dying hero. Thus Charles Napier passed from the world.

"An intrepid soldier in life, he died amid trophies of battle, and his camp-bed was his bier; the glorious colours of the 22nd waved gently over him, and between them the grand picture of Meeanee leaned forward above the pale heroic countenance, as if to claim his corpse for that bloody field. On each side were placed Indian spears, supporting Belooch shields, and interspersed with rich sarres,

matchlocks, and other spoils. At his feet was the chief Ameer's white marble chair of state, bearing on its seat his own good service sword, inherited from his father, and never disgraced."

Keltic Researches for the History of Middle Europe. (Celtische Forschungen zur Geschichte Mitteleuropas.) By F. T. Mone. Freiburg. Williams and Norgate.

Kelts and Germans; a Historical Inquiry. (Kelten und Germanen. Eine Historische Untersuchung.) By Adolf Holtzmann. Stuttgart. Williams and Norgate.

THE learning of the Germans is, in the way of philology, the learning of the Pharisees; not only in what it is of itself, but in the men who eulogize it. The encomiasts of what is fondly called the scientific criticism of the present century, are, in general, Germans if they speak from actual knowledge, Englishmen if they are lip worshippers, and of lip-worship there is a discreditable abundance.

There are, of course, exceptions to this somewhat sweeping statement; men who are sound in letter-changes, well imbued with German, and, at the same time, believers in Germany. As a general rule, however, such English scholars as are, at one and the same time, well supplied with first-hand knowledge, and foreigners to the soil of Germany, think no great things of the substitution of that ingenious manipulation of sounds and letters which have supplanted the ordinary common sense of the philologues of (what Lord Derby would call) the pre-scientific period.

Last this be deemed an over statement, let us compare the two extremes of Keltic philology. The men of the last century, who knew of no checks to their ingenuity, save and except the good sense of their readers, the Gebelins, the Vallanceys, and *hoc genus omne* of loose speculators, made the Kelts ubiquitous—Asiatic, African, Spanish, Russian, German, and, occasionally, American. Cool, headed geographers, who came afterwards sneered at them for the pains.

But they were excused. They lived in regions of outer darkness, and the times when the so-called iron-bound (this is the favourite metaphor) system of modern philology was not. Of course, when this appeared, absurdities like theirs disappeared also. There were rigid rules to coerce the eccentric; limitations to restrain the over-ingenious. The scholar who was taunted with the vagaries of his predecessors, might answer with the physiologist of Molière, *nous avons changé tout cela*.

But they have not changed it. They have merely run wild with a show of system. There are scholars in Germany who, in everything connected with letter-changes, can do anything and dare anything; and two scholars of this kind are now before us. We have in Holtzmann a Germano-maniac, in Mone a Kelto-maniac; names not of our giving, but reciprocally inflicted on the parties themselves by one another. There is no particular incivility in this. The terms have long been afloat. They characterize two sections of the iron-bound scientific philologues of Berlin, Bonn, and the other great centres of learning. They are scarcely dyslogistic, but simply current; just like Medieval or Pre-Raffaellite in England. One of them may be found in a strange volume of the 'Transactions of the British Association,' wherein the paper which supplies them is one of

three; published, not so much in order to illustrate a subject, as to show to unenlightened England what ethnology and philology really were, or, rather, what Germans could make it. They have, certainly, carried it to lengths where we have neither hope nor intention of following them. It may be, however, that the long road is not always the right one.

What, however, is a Kelto-maniac? It is a name that is not given for nothing. On the contrary, you may believe in a fair amount of nonsense without being one. In the paper alluded to (it is Dr. Charles Meyer's) the author, who calls other men, but not himself, Celtomanians, believes neither more nor less than this—that the Kelts came from Asia by two different lines. The Great South-Western ran *via* Syria and Egypt, passing through Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, until it reached a temporary terminus at the Pillars of Hercules. It was then continued from Gibraltar through Spain, as the great trunk line to Gaul. At Gaul it gave off three branches—the Great British and Irish or Northern countries, the South-Eastern or Italian, and the East European, running along the Alps and Danube to the Black Sea. As this terminated not far from the point where it is supposed (according to the German engineers) to have commenced, it was a loop line.

The Great Northern (like our own of the same name) ran direct through European Scythia, along the Baltic, through Prussia (the Polena of the Sagas, the Pwyl of the Triads) and Northern Germany, to a terminus on the North Sea, whence there was ship (we had almost said steam) communication to Norway, Sweden, and the ports of Scotland.

Of these two lines, the Great Northern, or direct, was the later—just like our own Great Northern again; the South-Western, though roundabout (like the line to York *via* Derby), the earlier. The chief passengers by this were the Keltes of Spain, and the Galli of Gaul, the latter being the parent stock of the Kelts of Britain. These were (1) the Alwani, Alauni, or Alani, who took their name from their God *Alu*, and named the island *Aluion* or *Albion*; (2) the *Edwii*, whose God was *Aed*, and who named the island *Eiddyn* (capital, *Edin-burg*); and (3) the Britons.

There is more of the same kind where this comes from. We give it, however, not for its own sake, but in order to show what a writer who belongs to a scientific school, and who calls other men Celtomanians, may, himself, maintain. If it is thus in the dry, what will it be in a green branch?

Mone, whom Holtzmann calls a Kelto-maniac, propounds the following doctrine—so ingenious, that it is just possible that it may be imitated; so unsafe, that we shall take leave to explain and criticise it. It is to this effect—that in many parts of Germany there was a mixed population of indigenous Kelts and intrusive Teutons. That they occupied the same villages, or villages near one another. That to these villages the Kelts gave their name, the Germans *theirs*. That the former were the older; that the latter were translations of the former, just as in our country, under the earlier Norman kings, the English name of a place might be *the town*, the French *la ville*. Whatever exceptions may be taken to the doctrine of the mixed occupation, the reasoning, up to this point, is valid. So it is a little further. The Kelts lose their Celtic characteristic—amongst others, that of language. What happens

then? That the villages lose their Celtic name, and, instead of having two designations, must fain put up with one. This is what we expect. But it is not what Mone is contented with. According to him, the Celtic name survives the rest of the language, coalesces with the German, forms with it a compound, of which the two parts mean the same thing—the first being Kelt, the second German.

Work this as Mone works it, and Germany, Italy, Poland, Russia, and Greece, will all become Celtic; and, doubtless, Australia and the Cape could be made so to order.

Holtzmann, whom Mone calls a Germano-maniac, simply maintains that the Gaul of Cesar was neither more nor less than the Germany of Tacitus; that Vercingetorix and Divitiacus were as Dutch as Arminius and Theodoric, with which belief we leave him.

The Fortunes of Glencore. By Charles Lever. 3 vols. Chapman and Hall.

In this novel, Mr. Lever has broken new ground. The Irish element is in it, but only in sufficient proportion to give a slight flavour to the narrative. Fast life, and mess-room life, depicted with unflagging animal spirits in his former stories, have here no place. The work enters a higher and severer region, and portrays it with a mastery of details which, had the book been published anonymously, would have thrown the political circles into a fever of curiosity to discover the authorship. As we have Art-novels, and Religious-novels, and Education-novels, and as fiction has of late years taken under her wing the gravest sciences, so we have in the volumes before us, contributed by a writer who has achieved his popularity in other and very different fields, a novel in which the mysteries of diplomacy are made as clear and easy to the meanest understanding as the problems of short whist in the compendious treatise of Colonel B. Had Mr. Lever held a secret roving commission all his life long in the service of the Foreign Office, he could not have acquired a more profound insight into the *vie intérieure* of the salons of intrigue in which the destinies of nations are settled, than he has developed in these animated pages. The story is of secondary moment, but it is ingeniously constructed as a framework for a variety of striking pictures of foreign society, taken from the diplomatic point of view.

Lord Glencore is an Irish nobleman, who in his youth married at Capri an Italian beauty of an old princely race. Different temperaments and habits generate, on the one side, suspicion and jealousy, and on the other disgust, and they separate; Lord Glencore being firmly persuaded that his wife has dishonoured him. Broken down by this uncomfortable conviction, he shuts himself up with his son in a lonely tumble-down castle in the west of Ireland, where he is visited by two of his old college friends, Colonel Harcourt, a frank, out-spoken soldier, and Sir Horace Upton, an accomplished diplomatist. During this visit he reveals to the latter a tremendous vendetta he has deliberately planned through years of isolation and mental anguish. His scheme is, to disown his marriage, of which, it appears, he has destroyed the proofs, and to illegitimize his son, solely for the purpose of wreaking an overwhelming vengeance on his wife, who is living in Florence amongst the fashionable celebrities, whose doubtful reputations and magnificent style confer so

peculiar a distinction on the Tuscan capital. In vain Sir Horace protests against this insane project; and it is not until he finds all remonstrance useless that he consents to become a sort of guardian to the youth, who is thus disgraced and despoiled of his inheritance. The fortunes of the boy constitute the main thread of the romance. Proud and impetuous like his father, with a genius almost universal, but deficient in the one practical quality of perseverance, the difficulty is to ascertain what he is fit for. Diplomacy is tried, but his unmanageable vehemence of temper, and his ever-brooding sense of his degradation, utterly disqualify him for a career which more than all others demands self-control, suavity, and adaptation to circumstances. His tastes lead him to cultivate art, and Sir Horace, being at this time English minister at Naples, young Massy, as the outcast is called, has favourable opportunities of pursuing his studies. Accompanied by Billy Traynor, a faithful Irish retainer, who fills the various functions of doctor, professor, moral philosopher, and *valet de chambre*, the young artist buries himself in one of the small Italian states, where he falls in love with a young lady who is living in deep seclusion with her aunt. The penetration of the practised reader speedily detects in the person of the aunt the Countess of Glencore, who, struck with horror at the scandal disseminated by her husband, has suddenly left Florence, changed her name, and taken refuge in privacy from the satire of the coteries. Young Massy, ignorant of these facts, indulges his dream of love, but a rival of noble family procures his dismissal from the house. A duel ensues; the rival is wounded, and Massy consigned to prison, from which, however, he is released through the influence of Sir Horace Upton. The Countess of Glencore returns to Florence under the auspices of the Princess Sabloukoff,—the Princess Lieven of the book—and throws open her palace to receptions. In the meanwhile Lord Glencore, whose diseases of mind and body have reduced him almost to a spectre, accompanies Sir Horace on a continental journey. By a little adroit management, the novelist brings all his characters into Florence during the carnival; and all are destined to meet for the first and last time in the palace of the Countess, where Lord Glencore appears in a mask before his wife, and in the strife of emotions bursts a blood-vessel, but lives long enough to acknowledge publicly the legitimacy of his son, who is kneeling before him. This declaration, however, is of little avail either to the reader or the young gentleman himself; for the latter is no sooner restored to the peerage than he is lost to the rest of the world. Immediately after the funeral of his father, he vanishes, and is never heard of again. Billy Traynor, the devoted adherent of the house, now an old man of eighty, watches to this day in the gloomy hold looking out on the blue Atlantic, waiting in vain for "the coming of Glencore."

The *dénouement* will probably disappoint the regular circulating-library devotee, for, to confess the truth, the story, instead of mounting to a climax, ends in a sort of dissolution of its constituent parts; yet the doom that impends over the house of Glencore is not wanting in tragic and poetical interest, and applies with special propriety to Ireland, where many families have gone out in this strange way, leaving nothing behind but a

heap of stones. Some objections, that lie on the surface, may also be urged against the conduct of the plot. It comes out in sketches, taken up here and there, rather than in onward movement. The first volume might have been compressed with advantage. It impedes the real life of the romance. The incident on which the story turns is unlikely. The character of Billy Traynor, too, although admirable in conception and execution, is somewhat in excess. Such men were once by no means rare amongst the Irish peasantry, whose fluent command of Latin and universality of genius are proverbial; but "ould Æschylus" and the intimate acquaintance with systems of ancient medicine and philosophy, border slightly on that species of farce of which Dominie Sampson is the prophet.

It is not, however, in these features of the novel that the charm lies. The true hero and heroine are not the mysterious young lady and the disowned son, but Sir Horace Upton and the Princess Sablukoff. These portraits are perfect. The ease, grace, *finesse*, and disciplined tact of these characters, who represent much more truthfully than history will ever do the secret influences by which courts are ruled, cannot be surpassed in fidelity to the unmistakable originals. The power of the *salons*, for good or evil; the springs by which great results are worked out under the influence of unseen agents; the petty, trivial, capricious, and evanescent circumstances upon which the most important and complicated issues sometimes depend; and the exquisite skill with which diplomatic intercourse is conducted, are displayed in these volumes with consummate ability. The Duke of Massa, and his confidential adviser, the Englishman, Stubber, who came out with horses for his highness, and by the force of his native shrewdness rose to the highest position in the state—a portrait which will be readily recognised—are capably drawn. Interspersed throughout the story are many dramatic dialogues, in which the qualities of the principal actors are put into movement, the author making his characters realize in their own persons the specialities with which he endows them. There are also some brilliant pictures of society in Florence, and of interiors elsewhere in Italy; and several passages of striking descriptive power, such as the night at sea, and the conflict for life in the flood of the Magra.

We should be glad to quote the description of the Cascine, or the account of the Carnival at Florence, or of the secluded villa at Massa, as Italian pictures of singular interest; or to give a scene or two from the conversations of Upton and the Princess; but we have already occupied so much space that we can do no more in the way of extract than glance at two or three brief passages by way of illustrating the quality of the texture. Here is the account Upton gives his friend Harcourt of the Princess, upon whose portrait they are gazing in her villa at Sorrento. Harcourt has just observed that he never "saw a handsomer woman," adding—

"I suppose her history is a very interesting one."

"Her history, my worthy Harcourt! She has a dozen histories. Such women have a life of politics, a life of literature, a life of the salons, a life of the affections, not to speak of the episodes of jealousy, ambition, triumph, and sometimes defeat, that make up the brilliant web of their existence. Some three or four such people give the whole character and tone to the age they live in. They mould its interests, sway its fashions, suggest

its tastes, and they finally rule those who fancy that they rule mankind."

Again: Harcourt, delighted with the enviable tranquillity of the villa (where, it should be noted, Upton is quite at home), and its terraced gardens looking down on the sea, is led to think that this life of diplomacy is pure idlesse, upon which Upton favours him with the following explanation:—

"Is there really then nothing to do?" asked Harcourt, innocently.

"Nothing, if you don't make it for yourself. You can have a harvest if you like to sow. Otherwise, you may lie fallow the year long. The subordinates take the petty miseries of diplomacy for their share—the sorrows of insulted Englishmen, the passport difficulties, the custom-house troubles, the police insults. The Secretary calls at the offices of the government, carries messages, and the answers; and I, when I have health for it, make my compliments to the king in a cocked-hat on his birthday, and have twelve grease-pots illuminated over my door to honour the same festival."

"And is that all?"

"Very nearly. In fact, when one does anything more, they generally do wrong; and by a steady perseverance in this kind of thing for thirty years, you are called 'a safe man who never compromised his government,' and are certain to be employed by any party in power."

The change that has passed over the articulation of our Constitution since the days of statecraft and William Pitt is thus felicitously described by Upton, who, after accepting the office of Foreign Secretary, suddenly resigns at a moment when he has just obtained a great triumph in the Commons—

"When I wished for the Secretaryship, my dear Glencore," said he, "I fancied the office as it used to be in olden times, when one played the great game of diplomacy with kings and ministers for antagonists, and the world at large for spectators; when consummate skill and perfect secrecy were objects of moment, and when grand combinations rewarded one's labour with all the certainty of a mathematical problem. Every move on the board could be calculated beforehand, no disturbing influences could derange plans that never were divulged till they were accomplished. All that is past and gone; our constitution, grown every day more and more democratic, rules by the House of Commons. Questions, whose treatment demand all the skill of a statesman, and all the address of a man of the world, come to be discussed in open Parliament; correspondence is called for, despatches and even private notes are produced; and, while the State you are opposed to revels in the security of secrecy, *your* whole game is revealed to the world in the shape of a Blue Book."

This matter is further ventilated in a subsequent conversation with the Princess, who is complaining of the advancement of a man of low birth like Stubber, and instancing it as "an evidence that we are in some state of transition."

"So we are, Madame [replies Upton]; there is nothing more true. Every people of Europe have outgrown their governments, like young heirs risen to manhood, ordering household affairs to their will. The popular voice now swells above the whisper of cabinets. So long as each country limits itself to home questions, this spirit will attract but slight notice. Let the issue, however, become a great international one, and you will see the popular will declaring wars, cementing alliances, and signing peace in a fashion to make statecraft tremble."

With one more passage we must dismiss these volumes. It is a fragment of a dialogue between the Princess and Upton, having direct reference to the marriage of Lord Glencore, out of which flows a general moral bearing on all similar unions.—

"The whole moral of which is—what a luckless fate is that of a foreign wife united to an English husband!"

"There is much force in the remark," said Upton, calmly.

"To have her thoughts, and words, and actions submitted to the standard of a nation whose moral subtleties she could never comprehend; to be taught that a certain amount of gloom must be mixed up with life, just as bitters are taken for tonics; that *ennui* is the sure type of virtue, and low spirits the healthiest condition of the mind—these are her first lessons; no wonder if she find them hard ones. To be told that all the harmless familiarities she has seen from her childhood are dangerous freedoms, all the innocent gaieties of the world about her are snares and pitfalls, is to make existence little better than a penal servitude—this is lesson the second. While, to complete her education, she is instructed how to assume a censorious rigidity of manner that would shame a duenna, and a condemnatory tone that assumes to arraign all the criminals of society, and pass sentence on them. How amiable she may become in disposition, and how suitable as a companion by this training, *you*, sir, and your countrymen, are best able to pronounce."

"You rather exaggerate our demerits, my dear Princess," said Upton, smiling. "We really do not like to be so very odious as you would make us."

"You are excellent people, with whom no one can live; that's the whole of it," said she, with a saucy laugh.

There is a palpable truth to be discerned through all this, notwithstanding the veil which our Princess flings over the "harmless familiarities" and "innocent gaieties" of her Italian world.

Three Introductory Lectures on the Study of Ecclesiastical History. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, M.A., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Canon of Canterbury, J. H. and J. Parker.

MR. ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY has just given to the world the lectures with which he has commenced the course of instruction he intends to pursue, as successor to Dr. Hussey, in the chair of Ecclesiastical History. Like everything he writes, they are distinguished by elegance, simplicity, moderation, and good sense. He treats his subject like a gentleman and a scholar. There is no vulgar bitterness, none of the rancour which denotes the judgment weak. The study of ecclesiastical history tends, in itself, to smooth down the asperity of theological hatred. The student finds, that from the earliest times the Church has been divided by essentially the same controversies which agitate men's minds at the present day. But in the page of history he can study them without that personal prejudice, those private likings and dislikings, which inevitably attach themselves to every contemporary question. He does not feel altogether the same satisfaction in railing at men who have been a thousand years in their graves, as in misrepresenting the opinions and vilifying the person of a friend in a neighbouring parish. The conviction gradually insinuates itself into his mind, that no opinion, or set of opinions, can have found a general acceptance with large masses of men without embodying some element of truth, and he learns to distinguish between crude statements of doctrines and their practical tendencies and developments. Even the most bigoted history of the Church, if it be at all near the truth, must moderate bigotry. Much more then may we augur the best results from Mr. Stanley's lectures. The young

clergy cannot but profit by the instructions of one of such large and philosophic and charitable views; and it is to be hoped that they will be the means of further disseminating them in their parishes.

In his first lecture he points out the close connexion between the histories of the Old and New Testaments. Various are the points from which ecclesiastical historians have started; but the history of the Church begins in reality, not with the Reformation, not with the Fathers, not with the advent of Christ, but with the call of Abraham. The Jewish people were the Church, until they rejected the Messiah; and then the election passed from them to the Gentiles. Their civil and ecclesiastical polity was the embryo from which the polity of the Christian Church was developed. Every minute direction of the old law was the type of some corresponding principle of the new. We shall be curious to see how Mr. Stanley will trace the details of this principle in his future lectures.

He next observes the essential connexion between civil and ecclesiastical history. Those who know how intimately the faith and forms of Christianity entered into the civil life of the Middle Ages, cannot but mark with amazement the attempt of modern historians to trace the progress of opinion with such a slender knowledge of theology. It is as if we should profess to write the history of the old civilization and ignore Athens and Greek philosophy.

Having established the mutual relation of civil and ecclesiastical history, the lecturer proceeds to lay down certain landmarks, which stand out prominently in the course of the Church's progress. The first of these is the transition between the age of the Apostles and that of the Fathers:—

"It is not," he says, "so much a period for ecclesiastical history as for ecclesiastical controversy and conjecture. A fragment here, an allegory there; a handful of letters, of which the genuineness of every portion is contested inch by inch; the summary examination of a Roman magistrate; the pleadings of one or two Christian Apologists; customs and opinions in the very act of change; last, but not least, the faded paintings, the broken sculptures, the rude epitaphs in the darkness of the catacombs;—these are the scanty, yet, perhaps, from their very scantiness, the attractive materials out of which the early Church must be reproduced, as it was working its way, in the literal sense of the word, 'underground,'—under camp and palace, under senate and forum,—as unknown and yet well-known; as dying, and behold it lives."

There is a covert humour in Mr. Stanley's suggestion, that the vagueness of the early Church's teaching constitutes its attractiveness to controversialists. If its records were more full and distinct, it might spoil a "very pretty quarrel" by which they live and thrive.

The African Church is next briefly passed in review; then the conversion of the Empire and the Eastern Church; next the invasion of the barbarians and the Latin Church. Mr. Stanley seems to us to have obtained such a thorough grasp of the real signification of the mediæval Church and its objects and struggles, that we must give his view in his own words:—

"The Gothic tribes descended on the ancient world; the fabric of civilized society was dissolved in the mighty crisis; the Fathers of modern Europe were to be moulded, subdued, educated. By whom was this great work effected? Not by the Empire, it had fled to the Bosphorus; not by

the Eastern Church, it had converted many for a time, but it retained its permanent hold only on one, and that, till quite recently, the least important of the Northern races. In the Western, Latin, Roman clergy, in the missionaries who went forth to Gaul, to Britain, and to Germany, the barbarians found their first masters; in the work of controlling and resisting the fierce soldiers of the Teutonic tribes lay the main work, the real foundation, the chief temptation of the Papacy. From the day when Leo III. placed the crown of the new Holy, Roman, German Empire on the head of Charlemagne, the stream of human progress and the stream of Christian life, with whatever interruptions, eddies, counter-currents, flowed during the next seven centuries in the same channel."

With a few brief remarks on the Reformation, Protestantism, the Churches of Germany and France, and the French Revolution, the Church of England, and a graceful tribute to Professor Hussey, the lecture closes.

The next is occupied chiefly with some excellent suggestions on the profitable study of ecclesiastical history. It is said to be a dry study; and if it be pursued in compilations and short summaries and abridgments, it cannot be acquitted of this imputation. But instead of loading the memory with isolated facts and doctrines, let the student take up some one leading man who impressed his character on an age, or some one general council; let him study that character or that synod in detail, and he will find that he has made a large hole in ecclesiastical history, and impressed the true bearing of the facts upon his memory. Impartiality will be attained by the study of opposing writers; accuracy, by consulting original authorities. Selden recommended the perusal of Baromeis and the Magdeburg Centuriators, "and to be our own judges." Original authorities are not, however, confined to contemporary histories and chronicles, but embrace also the localities, the monuments of the events. He who would form an idea of the religious wars of Scotland, should visit the hill-side where Claverhouse dispersed the meetings of armed covenanters; and he who is thoroughly steeped in the imagery of the catacombs, will form a better idea of the early Church than can be conveyed even by a treatise of Tertullian or Origen.

We particularly commend the following excellent passage to those agitators on either side, who want to drive their opponents out of the Church:—

"Unlike almost all the other Churches of Europe, alone in its constitution, in its origin, in its formularies, it touches all the religious elements which have divided Christendom. He may be a true son of the Church of England who is able to throw himself into the study of the first four councils to which the statutes of our constitution refer, or of the mediæval times in which our cathedrals and parishes were born and nurtured. He also may be a true son of the same who is able to hail, as fellow-workers, the great Reformers of Wittenberg, of Geneva, and of Zurich, whence flowed so strong an influence over at least half of our present formularies. But he is the truest son of all who, in the spirit of this union, feels himself free to sympathize with the several elements and principles of good which the Church of England has thus combined—who knows that the strength of a national Church, especially of a Church of a nation like ours, lies in the fact that it has never been surrendered exclusively to any one theological influence, and that the Christian faith which it has inherited from all is greater than the differences which it has inherited from each."

In the next and last lecture the uses of the study of ecclesiastical history are further insisted on. Men who have been sticking for

some one point, a ceremony or the omission of a ceremony, will often find that they have been more Lutheran than Luther, more Calvinistic than Calvin, more papal than the Pope. Again we shall find that the differences between us and foreign churches arise in reality rather from our insular peculiarities than from any essential disagreement of faith. We, in fact, anathematise each other on the score of differences which depend on the same causes which make an Englishman fair and an Italian swarthy. A general view of the Church imparts on the other hand a largeness to our views. The comprehensiveness of the Church has been always in proportion to its universality or Catholicity. The first Christian persecutors were not Catholics, but a sect of heretics of the fifth century:—

"Whilst the imperial, venerable, orthodox Church of the whole East is content to repose on the short creed of the Nicene Fathers, the little Church and State of Brunswick, under the auspices of Duke Julius, requires, or did require, from its ministers a stringent subscription, not only to the three creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology for the Confession, and the Smalcaldic Articles, but to all that is contained in all the works of Luther, in all the works of Melancthon, in all the works of Chemnitz."

Mr. Stanley closes the series by some speculations on the prospects of ecclesiastical history. His leading idea of "a Church of the future" is well known, and he here touches upon it. And if he means that there are indications of a reviving desire for unity on the part of good men of all parties, and that united Christendom would present a type differing from any previous one as much as the mediæval Church differed from the primitive, we can see no reason to doubt it. But, in all essentials, whatever is new cannot be true, and we do not anticipate the sweeping away of the ancient landmarks.

Russia after the War. The Narrative of a Visit to that Country in 1856. By Selina Bunbury. Two vols. Hurst and Blackett.

RUSSIA after the war would seem to be very much the same thing as Russia before. Scarcely a sentence in these clever and lively volumes but might to all appearance have been written just as well when the piping of peace was merriest as when the echoes of conflict must have been lingering still. The Russophilist will not have the satisfaction of learning that the country of his affections was discovered by the tourist with the garland of conquest and the flush of triumph, nor the Russophobe of being assured that Muscovy, like the flower of love, lies bleeding. Miss Bunbury seems to have avoided making any inquiries upon subjects calculated to awaken reminiscences of hostility; nor do we greatly regret this, for it is impossible to feel much interest in the sentiments of that French and German speaking part of the population with which alone she could place herself in intercourse. That traveller would render a most valuable service who, master of the Russian language, and qualified to acquire the good will of the Russian people, should make it his business to acquaint himself and us with their estimate of the relation of the foreigner to themselves. This, of course, was entirely out of Miss Bunbury's power. All she could attempt, and she has done it well, was to sketch those external points of life and manners which, the first to

meet the eye of the stranger and pilgrim, are not the last or least likely to amuse the general reader at home. Like the monk in Sir Walter Scott, watching the affray between the Welsh and the Normans from the battlements of La Garde Douleureuse, she can discern such and such movements with clearness, and describe them with animation; of the reasons for which they are made she neither knows nor professes to know anything.

So far as her evidence goes, it strengthens the prevalent belief that Russia, as Mr. Disraeli said of England, is divided into two nations, the smaller of which, as usual in such cases, engrosses nearly all the wealth and honour to be had, while the other, despised and down-trodden, is in truth the very sinew and life-blood of the land. It is impossible to deny the high cultivation of the class from which Russia takes her generals, her diplomats, and her statesmen. But there appears grave reason for doubting whether this refinement be aught but a spurious gloss borrowed from the foreigner, incapable of benefiting or even permanently influencing the country, because totally at variance with the national modes of life and thought. It is, in fact, an exotic introduced, not by the really Russian Peter, but by Catherine II., who, German by birth, French by genius, broke up the whole being of the upper classes, and recast it in a foreign mould. But it has never taken root; a popular tempest might sweep it all away to-morrow, and at the best it looks tame and dim beside the barbaric richness and roughness of the real Slavonic life. Each system is incarnate, and visibly bodied forth in one of the great cities of the empire. Miss Bunbury gives a copious description of both of these, and, like all travellers of taste and imagination, is most decided in her preference for the endless variety, the intense nationality and originality of the many-spired metropolis, which shows how Russians build when Russians have their own way, over the stately capital of marble and granite, in which art has won perhaps the most conspicuous of her many triumphs over nature. Art, however, cannot illumine the dull St. Petersburg sky, grey as the uniform of the Russian soldier, nor can she remove the wolf and bear further from the gates, which they approach more nearly than those of any other European capital, nor can she free the traveller's mind from the gloom that falls upon him as he draws nigh, or the *ennui* that tarries with him while he remains. So thinks Miss Bunbury, while she confesses to having received some hints as to the danger of precipitate judgments from hearing her own objections to St. Petersburg retorted on a city which two millions and a half of people appear to find very tolerable:—

"A Russian lady told us she had been in London, and was of course asked how she liked it—whether she did not think it very grand.

"She hesitated—more polite than English travellers often are—and said,

"After I had been some time there I did find it so; but at first—a thrill like a shudder ran through her frame—

"At first?" we said, inquiringly.

"O! the approach, the landing, you know, after our fine river, our bright city—yes, it was dreadful! so black, so dismal; I assure you I did not recover from it for many days; I thought I was going into a prison. There were also so many poor wretched-looking people to be seen; I said, this can never be the great London we have heard so much about.

Afterwards when we had seen other parts of the city we were more reconciled; still it was frightful to see the poor."

"And in England, thought I, we pity your poor."

"Then," the lady added, "we went to see Liverpool, and the effect of landing was almost the same. The quay was so dark, so repulsive, with those terrible-looking dark warehouses, and the crowds of miserable creatures."

"But how did you arrive by water at Liverpool?"

"We went from London by the steam-boat, because we had heard one had no security for luggage on the railway, and besides such shocking accidents often occur."

"Well, our reflection was, the self-conceit of English tourists might be lowered if they always knew the impressions made upon strangers when they first visit us."

A considerable portion of the book is occupied with an account of the Emperor's coronation, written with much picturesqueness and vivacity, but treating on a subject of which we have already had enough. The gorgeous ceremonial possesses but moderate interest in itself, the real question is how far it can be considered to express the national feeling. Such a pageant may be the emptiest and most meaningless of formalities, or it may be but the splendid array of a popular spirit whose grand intensity of enthusiasm no slighter pomp could adequately express. It is perfectly clear that Alexander's enthronement was of the latter description. Able and amiable as the young emperor is, he had at that time done little to kindle the devotion of his subjects, which is thus shown to be an instinctive feeling, partaking largely, as all noble things must, of a religious character, and paid rather to the office than to the person of the Czar. In other words, it is an idea lying deep at the heart of the nation, and the people which will live and die by an idea entirely unrelated to the question of material prosperity is and must be great, no matter into what ruinous schemes of aggression it may be seduced, or into what depths of ignorance and superstition it may be plunged. Some may think the idea itself a superstitious one—we cannot entertain this view. Making due allowance for the modifications introduced into its manifestation by the diversity of national character and external circumstance, it appears to us the exact counterpart of the veneration entertained by an Englishman for his country's constitution. The main difference is, that whereas with us the principles of law and government are defined by documents and developed in systems, in Russia they are still in their most primitive stage—impersonated in one man, whose uncontrolled power does not so much set him above the law as cause him to seem the law in his own person—not merely its interpreter, its administrator, and its guard.

As absolute monarchs always must, the Czar makes it one of his principal objects to humble the haughty nobility, which necessarily tends to raise the condition of the peasantry at their expense.

Miss Bunbury tells us very clearly how this is done, now that there is no Ivan the Terrible to simplify the matter by setting one half of the aristocracy to cut the throats of the other:—

"The board of guardians was one of the wise paternal institutions of Nicholas I. It is this board which appoints the 'guardian,' as before mentioned, for a noble proprietor who mismanages his property, or ill-treats his serfs. The board is exclusively governmental, under the control of the Tzar,

and was closely watched over by its late imperial ruler.

"Its principal object is to form a bank from which money is advanced on the mortgage of land and serfs; the distressed nobles have largely taken advantage of this boon. To gratify any great expense, such as that of the display required at the coming coronation, the saying is, 'he will mortgage his serfs:' instead of having this done privately, by one noble to another, by which means private estates and property were so much increased, the late emperor invented the plan of an imperial fund, and took the mortgages himself; in some cases, of course, the mortgages were redeemed, and the imperial device was lauded as most parental; but in the greater number the stipulated time was allowed to expire. The Russian, a firm believer in fate, will very often leave such redemption to destiny, and carry on his expenditure at St. Petersburg or Moscow or elsewhere; while the guardian hand hovers over his estate, ready at the appointed hour to descend upon it. The council of guardians then claim the mortgage of the imperial bank. It cannot be paid; the estate is valued by a special committee appointed by the board; the number of souls is greater in value than that of the sum advanced, but the whole, land and serfs, of whatever amount they may be, is sold to the crown at the estimated value; the sum due by the late proprietor is then deducted, and the surplus is given over to the ruined noble."

It thus appears that the *suaviter in modo* by no means excludes the *fortiter in re*. The serfs thus acquired to the Crown are immediately manumitted, and organized into communes on a system which, realizing in despotic Russia the speculations of philanthropists thought visionary here, is one of the most striking illustrations that can be adduced of the frequent affinity between things at first sight absolutely at variance. It would require much space to describe and examine this system, which certainly appears to answer extremely well in Russia, and which we should wish to see thoroughly investigated by some one practically and theoretically versed in the science of political economy. It is calculated that nearly a million of serfs were enfranchised in this manner during the reign of the late Czar.

We have dwelt rather on the trains of political and social reflection to which a perusal of Miss Bunbury's book is calculated to give rise, than on her sketches of manners and customs, holding these last to be somewhat superficial with all their cleverness, and, moreover, presenting little novelty to the myriad readers of Mr. Sala. We must not part from her, however, without expressing a deep appreciation of the excellent spirit in which she writes, nor without a couple more quotations, illustrative of the greatest plague of Russia. By this we mean the police, whose iron formalism and heartless pedantry could hardly be set in a stronger light than by the following story. An invalid soldier had fallen off a boat into the Neva. He was got out of the water, and our authoress and her party, unassisted by the Russians, made the most persevering and humane exertions to restore animation:—

"On approaching St. Petersburg, we saw every reason to believe that the object of our cares, though still unable to speak, would recover. Until that time he had been entirely left to ourselves; but when we were trying to make them comprehend that he must be laid on a board, kept warmly wrapped up in the sheepskin, and carried straight to an hospital, it became all at once apparent that the case was taken out of our hands. Forth stepped the decorated sergeant, and gave the order, and out sprang the bidden soldiers, our heretofore prisoners, from their position; their names were called

over, and in answer to the missing one, a finger was pointed to the half-alive, with the words 'that is he.' The command was then issued again, and the soldiers, who now looked alive, moved about, and soon, to our dismay, came up with every article of a soldier's dress, from innermost to outermost, and in answer to our hasty and urgent remonstrance—we were politely told to go away. They no longer looked into our eyes for information. Now the half-dead man was dressed precisely as he ought to be if alive, and from one of the late prisoners, who was a Finlander, and did not speak a word of Russ, I learned the reason—he must go before the police before he went to the hospital. So they dressed him from his inner garment to his long grey coat, just as a corpse is dressed, and carried him to the police, and whether he ever reached the hospital after the requisite forms were gone through is a matter of which history must remain ignorant."

Here is an equally graphic illustration of the prevailing system of espionage:—

"When the signal came all rushed out. At a narrow gate in the railing of the platform tickets were shown. A tall man in a long loose cloak and with a shaven chin only said, 'I have a ticket,' as he pushed on. 'Ticket! ticket!' cried the railway official, but it was not produced. In what we expressively call the twinkling of an eye an arm stretched over; the breast of that foolish traveller was grasped; he was dragged back; two others laid each a hand on his shoulders, and thus, three to one, he was drawn away. It was not the railway men who seized him—they wore no uniform of any kind; they were agents of the secret police."

The bureaucratic régime, of which this police system is but an off-shoot, is in truth the curse of the country. There is no reason to suppose it in any respect grounded in the national character, which it corrupts and degrades. It perverts the best qualities of the Russian to vices—his patience to servility, his devotion to superstition, his ingenuity to deceit. It cherishes his ignorance as its best ally, and, forbidding him the use of his reason on any but material subjects, debars him from fortifying the instincts of the heart by the reflection which could alone raise them to the rank of sentiments. Thus, even at his best, he is seldom more than a machine. He ought to be much more than this. Patriotism, industry, ingenuity, charity, a pacific disposition, a remarkable strength of natural affection, qualify him in an unusual degree to fulfil the duties of citizenship in a free state. To pronounce whether enormous obstacles interposed between his present low estate and the realization of so bright a dream will ever be overcome, requires some endowment with the spirit of prophecy—the torch which Nature has in all ages given into the hand of the highest genius.

An Account of the Musical Celebrations on St. Cecilia's Day. With a Collection of Odes on St. Cecilia's Day. By William Henry Husk. Bell and Daldy.

POETRY and Music have been often harmoniously blended in the festivals of St. Cecilia's Day. It was for one of these musical celebrations that Dryden wrote his 'Alexander's Feast,' the noblest lyric ode in any language. Addison and Pope, and other poets of more or less renown, from Congreve and Oldham, down to Tom d'Urfey and Nahum Tate, have tuned their lyres to sing the power of music and the praises of its patron saint. The greatest composers have also, on these occasions, put forth some of their happiest efforts of genius and art. In these modern days of music, when the works of the classic masters

are frequently performed even in our provincial towns; when the Sacred Harmonic Society counts seven hundred skilful artists and well-trained singers in its orchestra and choir; and when preparations are making for a musical festival on a scale of unprecedented grandeur, it is interesting to look back to the earlier, but not less memorable times, when the Cecilian odes were set to music by Purcell, Blow, and Handel. Of these musical celebrations of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Mr. Husk has collected the traditions and scattered records, in a volume which will be welcome alike to lovers of music and of literature.

The legend of the personal history of Cecilia we leave to devout readers of 'The Lives of the Saints.' They will learn there how this Roman lady used to be visited at night by an angel; and how, when the Pagan persecutors tried to burn her alive, the heat instead of destroying seemed rather to refresh her; and how, when her head was severed from her body, except by a strip of skin, she lived for three days, comforting and exhorting those around her. Mrs. Jameson, in her book on 'Sacred and Legendary Art,' says, "There can be little doubt that the main incidents of her life and martyrdom are founded in fact, though mixed up with the usual amount of marvels, parables, and precepts, poetry and allegory, not the less attractive and profitable for edification in times when men listened with the undoubting faith of children." Alban Butler says "that St. Cecily, from her assiduity in singing the Divine praises, in which, according to her Acts, she often joined instrumental music with vocal, is regarded as the patroness of Church music." The ascription of this patronage to Cecilia seems a comparatively modern invention. In the old legends little is said of her vocal powers, and in the most ancient pictures she is not represented with any musical instruments, as is now universally the case. However, there is no pleasure in being critical on such a matter. Certain it is that the name of St. Cecilia has long been associated throughout Christendom with musical art, and that the custom has prevailed of celebrating her festival on the 22nd of November in the Roman, and on the 14th of April in the Greek Calendar. Mr. Husk has gathered some curious notices of the recorded celebrations in France and other parts of the Continent, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These seem to have chiefly been connected with the religious services of the Church, though secular elements gradually gained larger prominence in the festival.

It is in 1683 that we have the first authentic record of a musical celebration on St. Cecilia's Day in this country. That "musick feasts" were held at earlier periods on that particular day is very probable, but the meeting of 1683 has always been considered the first regular celebration in England. On that occasion the composer of the music for the ode was Henry Purcell. The words were the production of Christopher Fishburn, of whom little is recorded, nor does this piece raise curiosity to know more. The closing lines of his production will indicate the style and purport of the whole of the poetry written for these celebrations, with the exception of the odes of Dryden and Pope, and a few others that are preserved in our literature:—

"Beauty, thou source of love,
And Virtue, thou innocent fire,
Made by the Powers above
To temper the heat of desire;

Music, that fancy employs
In raptures of innocent flame,
We offer with lute and with voice
To Cecilia, Cecilia's bright name:
In a concert of voices, while instruments play,
With Music we'll celebrate this holiday;
In a concert of voices we'll sing, O Cecilia!"

In the following year Purcell published his work, with this title, "A Musical Entertainment, performed on November xxii. 1683, it being the Festival of St. Cecilia, a great Patroness of Music; whose Memory is annually honoured by a Public Feast made on that Day by the Masters and Lovers of Music, as well in England as in Foreign Parts." This seems to show that the celebration was not new, though the title of the ode of the next year, "A Second Musical Entertainment performed on St. Cecilia's Day, November 22, 1684," confirms the statement that Purcell's was the first formal celebration of the kind in London. This second ode was written by John Oldham, and the music composed by Dr. John Blow. In 1687, Giovanni Battista Draghi was the composer, and Dryden wrote his grand ode, commencing "From Harmony, from Heavenly Harmony," second only to the grander lyric which "glorious John" prepared for the celebration in 1697. In that year the stewards applied to Dryden to furnish them with an ode, and he produced 'Alexander's Feast, or the Power of Music.' The music was composed by Jeremiah Clarke, and the performance took place "at Mr. Hickman's dancing-school in Panton-street, or in James's-street, over against the Tennis Court, just by the Blue Posts, there being a door out of each street to the room; beginning at 8." A second performance was given in York-buildings, Villiers-street, where, or at Stationers' Hall, the celebrations were generally held. Clarke's composition does not seem to have attracted much attention, nor indeed was it till Handel linked the ode to his magic strains that Alexander's Feast became celebrated in the annals of music. But everything connected with the work is full of interest in the history of literature. Sir Walter Scott, in his 'Life of Dryden,' gives the following anecdote, as recorded on very respectable authority:—

"Mr. St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, happening to pay a morning visit to Dryden, whom he always respected, found him in an unusual agitation of spirits, even to a trembling. On inquiring the cause, 'I have been up all night,' replied the old bard; 'my musical friends made me promise to write them an ode for their feast of St. Cecilia: I have been so struck with the subject that occurred to me, that I could not leave it until I had completed it; here it is, finished at one sitting.'"

It is very probable that the ode was struck off at a heat, but longer labour was doubtless bestowed on its correction and emendation. Dryden in a letter to his son says, "I am writing a song for St. Cecilia's Feast, who you know is the patroness of music. This is troublesome, and in no way beneficial; but I could not deny the Stewards, who came in a body to my house to desire that kindness, one of them being Mr. Bridgeman, whose parents are your mother's friends." This seems to imply that the ode was the work of some time. The poet's generous compliance with the application that at first appeared troublesome was rewarded; as Derrick in his 'Life of Dryden' tells, on the authority of Walter Moyle, that he received 40*l.* for the ode. The lyric pieces written by Pope and Addison for subsequent celebrations are too well known to be referred to here. Mr. Husk gives these, as well as many others of

inferior merit, accompanied by interesting notices of the festivals, at London, Oxford, and elsewhere, at which they were presented to the public. In his narrative he has made use of the materials found in Malone's 'Life of Dryden,' and Sir John Hawkins' 'History of Music,' but the larger part of the work is the result of original research, and contains valuable information not before published. To the Rev Dr. Bliss, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, Mr. Horatio Townshend of Dublin, Dr. Rimbault, and others who have assisted him in the compilation of the work, acknowledgment is duly made. Mr. Husk has made good use of the advantages of his position as Librarian of the Sacred Harmonic Society, which possesses not a few rare and curious treasures in musical literature. That he has not blindly followed any authorities appears frequently in the course of the volume, as where he cites the statement of Sir John Hawkins, that "Dryden wrote his great ode with a view of its being set by Purcell, but that Purcell declined the task, as thinking it beyond the power of music to express sentiments so superlatively energetic." Sir John Hawkins very properly remarks that Purcell can scarcely have entertained this objection, since he scrupled not to set to music some of the sublimest passages in the Psalms and Isaiah, and other parts of Holy Scripture. The story, as Mr. Husk says, is wholly without foundation, for the simple reason that Purcell had been dead for nearly two years at the time that Dryden wrote his poem.

It was in 1736, at Covent Garden Theatre, February 19th, that Handel brought out his music to Alexander's Feast. The principal singers were Signora Strada, Miss Young (afterwards the wife of Dr. Arne), Mr. John Beard, for whom Handel wrote most of his tenor parts, and Mr. Erard. The *London Daily Post and General Advertiser* of the following day chronicles the brilliant success of the performance.—"Never was upon the like occasion so numerous and splendid an audience at any theatre in London, there being at least 1300 persons present; and it is judged the receipt of the House could not amount to less than £450." The performance was repeated on the four succeeding nights.

In several of the cathedral towns, especially Oxford, Winchester, and Salisbury, celebrations were kept up for a time, but they were gradually merged in the sacred festivals of wider scope, which have assumed new importance in our own day. The feast of St. Cecilia was not retained as the occasion of these performances, which were held at various periods of the year, and continued two or more days.

Among the odes collected in the Appendix, is the humorous piece written by Bonnell Thornton, which was set to music by Dr. Burney, and performed at Ranelagh Gardens in 1759. This was one of the happiest and most successful burlesques ever attempted. Dr. Burney himself gives this account of it:—

"In 1759 I set, for Smart and Newbery, Thornton's burlesque ode on St. Cecilia's Day. It was performed at Ranelagh to a crowded audience, as I was told, for I then resided in Norfolk. Beard sang the Salt Box Song, which was admirably accompanied on that instrument by Brent, the fencing-master, and father of Miss Brent, the celebrated singer; Skeggs, on the broomstick, as bassoon, and a remarkable performer on the Jew's harp,—'buzzing twangs the iron lyre.' Cleavers were cast in bell-metal for this entertainment. All the performers of the Old Woman's Oratory, employed by Foote, were, I believe, employed at Ranelagh on this occasion."

Boswell in his 'Life of Johnson,' tells how he praised the humour of this ode, and seemed much diverted with it, repeating aloud the following passage:—

"In strains more exalted the salt-box shall join,
And clattering and battering and clapping combine;
With a rap and a tap while the hollow side sounds
Up and down leaps the flap, and with rattling rebounds.
Strike, strike the soft Judaic harp,
By teeth coercive in firm durance kept,
And lightly by the volant fingers swept.
Buzzing twangs the iron lyre,
Shrilly, thrilling,
Trembling, trilling,
Whizzing with the way ring wire."

St. Cecilia's Day was long celebrated in Edinburgh and in Dublin. Mr. Husk's notice of these provincial festivals is most meagre. In regard to Edinburgh, if he had consulted any ordinary book of reference, such as 'Chambers's Traditions,' he would have avoided some erroneous statements in the short chapter devoted to that part of the kingdom. The Dublin Musical Society used to give an annual concert on St. Cecilia's Day in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the earliest allusion to which is in the lines of the witty Dean:—

"DR. SWIFT TO HIMSELF ON ST. CECILIA'S DAY.

"Grave Dean of St. Patrick's, how comes it to pass,
That you, who know music no more than an ass,
That you, who so lately were writing of Drapiers,
Should lend your Cathedral to players and scrapers?
To act such an opera once in a year,
So offensive to every true Protestant ear,
With trumpets, and fiddles, and organs, and singing,
Will sure the Pretender and Popery bring in.
No Protestant prelate, His Lordship or Grace,
Durst there show his Right or Most Reverend face:
How would it pollute their crosiers and rochets,
To listen to minims, and quavers, and crochets?"

The rest is wanting."

In London, the celebrations seem never to have recovered the shock of the Ranelagh burlesque, at least they afterwards attracted little public notice, and were only kept up by private societies of musicians. *Requiescant in pace.*

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Vol I., Part 1. Calcutta: Printed for the Government of India.

THE Geological Survey of India has now existed for several years, and has been more especially engaged in the examination of the coal and iron districts of Bengal; special surveys having in the meantime been made in other parts of India of economic importance—such as the Salt Range in the Punjab. Some of the earliest results of the Bengal Geological Survey consist of the large geological map and sections of the Damoodah or Burdwan coal district, prepared by the late Mr. D. H. Williams, and published in 1847. These were followed by Mr. Williams's posthumous Memoirs on the Kymore Hills and the Damoodah and Ramghur Coalfields. M'Clelland and Oldham have continued the survey, giving illustrated descriptions of the coalfields of Rajmahal, Curhurbalee, and Lakadong, and notices of the iron ores of Damoodah and Beerbhoom. The lately issued first part of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India is a continuation of the Survey's reports, which will for the future be published in a uniform series. The fasciculus before us contains—1st, a notice of the coal and iron of Talcheer, in the district of Cuttack (Bengal), by Mr. T. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India; 2nd, an account of the geological structure and relations of the Talcheer coalfield, by Messrs. W. T. and H. F. Blanford, and W. Theobald, junr.; 3rd, a notice of the gold deposits of Upper Assam, by Capt. Dalton and Lieut.-Col. Hannay; and, lastly, a note on the gold dust from Pegu, by Mr. T. Oldham. It is

illustrated by coloured geological map and sections, and numerous woodcuts.

It will be a long time before even a much more extensive staff than that of the present Indian Geological Survey can work over a tithe of the great peninsula of Hindostan, for a general view of the physical constitution of which, in the form of a large and clear map, compiled from the observations of residents and travellers, we are indebted to the labours of the late Mr. Greenough. The indications offered by this map, founded on the very numerous published mineralogical and geological notices of nearly every portion of this wide region, will save the surveyors much trouble in some respects, although they will not be spared the necessity of extreme caution in working out the geological lines and the relations of the strata. By the help of Mr. Greenough's map we may easily see the topographical relations of the coal districts of Bengal and of Agra, or those of the Damoodah and those of the Narbudda, which, together with the plant-beds found north and south of Nagpoor, in the Deccan, form a great geological group of deposits, locally often rich in iron and fossil fuel. For the illustration of this important series, the article on the Talcheer Coalfield, in the Memoirs under notice, offers much valuable information.

We are pleased to observe a careful habit of reference to foregoing authorities in the paper in question, as well as general evidence of a willing expenditure of personal trouble in getting at facts and working up the results. It might be advisable if the surveyors were to be rather less anxious to decide on the exact age of the coalbeds of Bengal, having little or no evidence before them. Possibly, with their English views of palæontology still undisturbed, they wish to decide either for Permian or Oolitic offhand. They had better wait until more is known of the conditions exhibited by the Triassic or Infra-jurassic beds in other parts of the world. What is known in the west may well serve as an index for observers in the east, but it must not be their only criterion.

A Museum of Economic Geology has for some years existed in India, under the care of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The Government of India has lately sanctioned its connexion with the Geological Survey; and through this medium not only will rocks and fossils be carefully collected and arranged for study, but the published and unpublished labours of earlier observers will be systematically brought together, and the results made serviceable to the rising geologists. The Asiatic Society of Bengal have of late published a valuable classified index of memoirs relating to the geology, mineralogy, and palæontology of India; and have thus contributed essentially towards the great work in hand—viz., a perfect acquaintance with the physical characters of India; the development of its mineralogical resources; its geological history; and the advancement of geological science.

The better appreciation of geology, and the systematic teaching of its principles, that now find their way in the public mind and in educational training, both at home and abroad, promise that for the future no traveller will leave his home, and no townsman nor countryman tread his native land, without possessing a lively knowledge that the earth's structure is a subject of pleasurable and profitable study.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

New Zealand; or Zealandia, the Britain of the South. By Charles Hursthouse. 2 vols. E. Stanford.
Phantasmata; or, Illusions and Fanaticisms of Protean Forms productive of Great Evils. By R. K. Madden, M.R.I.A. 2 vols. T. C. Newby.
Specimens of Tables, Calculated, Stereomoulded, and Printed by Machinery. Longman and Co.
A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Bernard Burke. Part III. Hurst and Blackett.
An Essay on Intuitive Morals; being an attempt to popularize Ethical Science. Part II. *Practice of Morals.* John Chapman.
The Fortunes of Glencore. By Charles Lever. 3 vols. Chapman and Hall.
Dark and Fair. By Sir Charles Rockingham. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.
The Rival Suitors. A Novel. By Mrs. Hubback. 3 vols. C. J. Skeet.
Gleewood Manor-House. A Novel. By Esther Bakewell. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
Tom Brown's School-Days. By an Old Boy. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.
The Barefooted Maiden. A Tale. By Berthold Auerbach. Illustrated by E. H. Wehnert. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
The Comprehensive History of England. Parts I. and II. Blackie and Son.
The Imperial Atlas of Modern Geography. Parts XI. to XV. Blackie and Son.
Latin Exercises, as dictated by the late James Melvin, LL.D. Edinburgh: prefixed Dissertations by Peter Calder, A.M. Edinburgh: Macchlan and Stewart.
The Rationale of Arithmetic Teaching. By John Blain. Longman and Co.
The Illustrated Guide to Poole and Bournemouth. Part II. —Poole. By Philip Brannon. Poole: R. Sydenham.

DR. MADDEN describes his book on *Phantasmata, or Illusions and Fanaticisms*, as a work of much labour in the composition, of which we have no doubt. But the labour has been of a very mechanical kind. In two huge volumes, or nearly eleven hundred pages in all, he has collected an immense store of miscellaneous facts, and not a few idle tales of remarkable popular delusions, fanaticisms, enthusiasms, and other results of disordered imagination. As a book of reference, this work may prove of service, but it would be a dreary task to read any considerable portion of it for entertainment, or even for rational information. There is no attempt at proper analysis or just classification of the facts heaped together, or compiled from many published sources. Witchcraft and sorcery, dreams and visions, including religious creeds founded on such supposed or pretended revelations, the flagellation mania of the 13th and 14th centuries, epidemic hysteria, and epidemic chorea, or dancing mania, demonomania, theomania, and various other wide-spread disorders, are described in separate chapters. Dr. Madden has no right to include in this work on epidemic diseases of the imagination an account of the cruelties of the Inquisition. These were the result of no temporary or passing disorder of fancy, but of the cool and deliberate policy of the Church of Rome to exterminate what it calls heresy. These cruelties would be continued now wherever public opinion is not too strong to prevent them. The cruelties of Protestant churches against Nonconformists have been of the same calculating and cold-blooded nature, and differ altogether from passing outbursts of popular delusion or fanaticism. Although the author is often deficient in sound judgment, and does not attempt to deal with the philosophy of his subject, the work has a certain value on account of the large number of curious and remarkable facts, collected from various authorities, regarding the popular delusions and epidemic excitements that have been most notable in history. More than a third part of one of the volumes is occupied with the history of Joan d'Arc, a subject as much out of place in such a work as that of the Inquisition.

After Mr. Babbage had promulgated the idea of his calculating machine, the carrying out the principle was only a matter of mechanical ingenuity and patient industry, two qualifications rarely combined to the extent manifested by the inventor of the instrument which calculated the specimen tables now published. In the 'Edinburgh Review' for 1834, an article on the 'Difference Engine' of Mr. Babbage led Mr. George Scheutz, the editor of a 'Technological Journal' in Stockholm, to de-

sign a machine for the mechanical computation of series of numbers, and simultaneously printing numerical tables. His son, Mr. Edward Scheutz, laboured assiduously for several years in carrying out the conception, and, at length, in 1840, an apparatus was completed, which calculated series with terms of five figures and one difference, also of five figures. In 1842, the model was extended so as to calculate series with two and three orders of differences. In 1843, the apparatus having been exhibited before the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, a certificate was obtained, signed by Baron Jacob Berzelius, the secretary, Seland, the Astronomer of the Academy, and other learned men. After this the model attracted little attention, till in 1850 a committee of the Academy recommended the Government to afford a grant for constructing a machine of larger scope, and with projected improvements. A conditional grant was given, a guarantee of repayment being required in case of non-fulfilment of the promised results. Backed by several friends, the Messrs. Scheutz undertook the work, and completed an apparatus which satisfied the Swedish Government and the Stockholm Academy, and which has since been exhibited at Paris and London. In 1856, the gold medal was given to the inventors, by the unanimous vote of a jury of all nations, at the Paris Exhibition. Since that time the machine has been again in London. It is now in the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, in the United States, to which it was presented by Mr. Rathbone, a liberal and public spirited merchant of that city, Professor Gould of the Observatory having made an appeal to his fellow-citizens to secure the apparatus. It was exhibited at one of the meetings of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, where an American quietly observed and listened, and the next day it was secured for the Dudley Observatory. Such is the history of the Swedish machine. The calculating portion of the apparatus having been arranged according to previously constructed formulæ, the results are stereo-moulded on a sheet of lead on the slide of the printing apparatus. The whole apparatus is about the size of a small square piano, and is set in motion by turning a handle, requiring no greater power than a small barrel organ. From the strip of lead stereotyped plates are made, which print the figures as in an ordinary printing press. At the average rate of working the machine, 120 lines per hour of arguments and results are calculated and actually stereotyped, without chance of error. It is found that two pages and a half of figures are calculated and stereotyped in the same time that a skilful compositor would take merely to set up the types of a single page. The tables in the volume now printed, besides logarithms of numbers from 1 to 10,000, include specimens of various calculations in common use in astronomy, showing the wide use to which the apparatus is applicable. We hope yet to see some public institution in this country in possession of a similar machine, with a larger number of differences, and with other improvements which the Messrs. Scheutz are prepared to carry out.

Part III. of Sir Bernard Burke's *Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*, exhibits the same accuracy of statement and minuteness of detail which mark all the works of the class by the present Ulster King-at-Arms. The part now published contains the genealogical records of families from Jason to Parker, in the alphabetical order of the names. Much curious historical matter is interspersed with the strictly personal and family annals. The alliances, relationships, and ramifications, as well as the direct pedigrees of the families of the landed gentry of the kingdom, are set down in ample detail. To the fourth and concluding part, to appear in June, will be appended such corrections or additions, as may have been rendered necessary since the commencement of the work.

The Second Part of an *Essay on Intuitive Morals* commences the exposition of practical ethics, and is devoted to the discussion of religious duty. A third part will conclude the work by treating of personal and social duty. The first

part or volume contained the theory of intuitive morals, so that the whole will form a complete system of ethics, on the system which rejects revelation as of special divine authority, and founds the principles and practice of virtue on nature only. To enter upon any discussion of the merits of this system would be out of place in these columns, even could it be done in reasonable space. If there are any of our readers who believe that the Bible is not a safe and sufficient rule of faith, they will find in this treatise on intuitive theory of morals a system which affirms Theism to be as good a religion for the life as it is a philosophy for the intellect. Some believers in revelation and in Christian ethics may also be curious to see what can be said, in these late times of the world, by those who shut their eyes to the light of revelation, and prefer to grope after truth by the dim light of nature. Anything of grandeur and purity in this modern theism is derived from the influence of Christianity, diffused in life and literature, though the direct doctrines and precepts of revelation are rejected by the theorist as not of divine origin. In style the book is clear and often eloquent, though with frequent tendency to "fine writing," in keeping with the religious sentimentality which here takes the place of sound sense and humble piety.

Like Mrs. Hubback's former stories, *The Rival Suitors* will please all who are not satiated with novels of the class, dealing with the ordinary routine of relationships and affections in a limited sphere of modern life. Within that circle the writer shows considerable knowledge of character, and skill in its delineation. In its morals the book is innocuous, and in some of its lessons instructive, for those who must play the social treadmill.

The Barefooted Maiden, by Berthold Auerbach, is a charmingly told story of humble domestic life in Germany, fitted by its lessons to improve both the head and heart of the young. Amrei, the barefooted girl, is a loveable little person, whose career the reader will follow with much interest, and will rejoice in her happy marriage, at the close of the volume, to the manly young farmer, Landfried, of Allgäu. There are several pretty illustrations of the tale, by Edward H. Wehnert.

Under the title of *The Comprehensive History of England*, a new pictorial work has been commenced, to be issued in Parts, by Messrs. Blackie and Son, of Glasgow and New York. The literary part of the compilation seems to be done with considerable care, and, judging from the first two parts, which bring the narrative down to the time of Alfred, the work will be worthy of being the book of English history in many a household in both hemispheres. It is to be illustrated by upwards of a thousand woodcuts and several steel engravings. The prominence given to notices of the customs and manners, the social and domestic life of the people, forms a creditable feature in the work, and to the elucidation of such subjects many of the woodcuts will be devoted.

Blackie's *Imperial Atlas of Modern Geography* is advancing with regularity in its issue. The Fifteenth Part, which is the last that is before us, contains the Map of Abyssinia and the Valley of the Nile, a region of which we trust yet to obtain more accurate geographical knowledge. The present map is welcome, as containing the most recent and complete details, and forming a useful map of reference in tracing the records of further explorations. In the same part is a map of the States of the American Union in the Valley of the Mississippi. In the Fourteenth Part was a map of Persia, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, in which are presented all the localities to which recent political and military events have given new importance. The Atlas is to consist of about eighty sheets, with nearly a hundred separate maps. Considering the style of execution, and the care in the preparation of the work, it promises to be one of the cheapest as well as best atlases that have been lately produced.

Classical teachers and tutors may gather from collections of Latin exercises, as dictated by the late Dr. Melvin, Rector of the Grammar School at Aberdeen, materials for useful instruction, and for

furnishing variety of lessons in elementary Latin composition. A Key, containing the Latin to the English exercises, is to be shortly published, which will be an additional advantage to teachers. If we may judge by these exercises, generally selected with much judgment, and carrying the pupil on by progressive steps, Dr. Melvin must have been an able and successful classical master. Prefixed to the exercises are dissertations on a variety of Latin idioms and constructions by Mr. Calder, Rector of the Grammar School of Grantown. These dissertations discuss many important points of Latin composition, with appropriate examples; but the work has not the completeness, condensation, or arrangement that could induce us to recommend it for general use as a school-book. For the more limited object already stated, and as a help to tuition, it deserves to be known and used.

The Rationale of Arithmetical Teaching, by John Blain, late Vice-Principal of the Winchester Training School, gives a full exposition of the principles of Numeration and the four elementary rules, with remarks on teaching arithmetic, which will afford useful practical hints to those who are engaged in this department of elementary education. The reasons are clearly stated of the rules, which are commonly merely learned and used by rote.

Visitors to Poole and the adjoining country will find ample topographical and descriptive information, with historical, antiquarian, and other special notices, in the Illustrated Guide Book, by Philip Brannon, architect. Christchurch, Wimborne, Wareham, Corfe Castle, Swanage, and the Isle of Purbeck, are included in the descriptions. A good map, showing the geological as well as the geographical features of the district, and engravings of a superior class, illustrate the book, which is a companion volume to Mr. Brannon's 'Guide to Bournemouth,' formerly published.

New Editions.

- Essays, Critical and Imaginative.* By Professor Wilson. Vol. IV. Blackwood and Sons.
Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches; with Elucidations. By Thomas Carlyle. Vol. 3. Chapman and Hall.
Jack Hinton. By Charles Lever. With illustrations by H. K. Browne. Chapman and Hall.
Elementary Treatise on the Wave-Theory of Light. By Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., F.R.S. Second Edition. Longman and Co.
John Halifax, Gentleman. By the Author of 'The Head of the Family.' New Edition, revised. Hurst & Blackett.
Plays and Poems. By George H. Boker. 2 vols. Second Edition. Boston, U.S.: Ticknor and Fields. London: Trübner and Co.
The Two Dianas. An Historical Romance. By Alexandre Dumas, T. Hodgson.
Quiet Hours. By the Rev. John Pulsford. Second Edition. Edinburgh: T. C. Jack.

THE last volume of the new edition of Professor Wilson (the eighth of the collected series, and the fourth of the essays) will delight all lovers of poetry. With the exception of one article on the Greek Drama, it entirely consists of dissertations on Homer and his translators. Christopher North made no pretension to minute critical scholarship, and those who wish annotations on Homer of that kind must seek them elsewhere. But for thorough appreciation of the substance of the great epic, for hearty admiration of its grand design and marvellous details, for keen perception of the delineation of character, and glowing exposition of the varied beauties of the poem, no Homeric critic has excelled John Wilson. It was in 1831, just amidst the turmoil of the Reform Bill time, that this series of papers appeared in 'Blackwood,' on the publication of Sotheby's translation of the Iliad. Wilson begins by expressing the relief it was, invigorating to the mind and refreshing to the soul, to fly from politics to poetry—from the honourable House to the immortal Homer, from the feuds of placemen and reformers to the wars of nature's heroic sons. Throughout the Essays there is a freshness and geniality that will gladden all Homeric readers who are not dry pedants. Here is how one of the papers commences, disposing of the volumes of German scepticism and English speculation about the authorship of the epic:—"The Iliad was written by Homer. Will Wolf and Knight tell us how it happened that all the heroic strains

about the war before Troy, poured forth as they opine by many bards, regarded but one period of the siege? By what divine felicity was it that all those sons of song, though apart in time and place, united in chanting the wrath of Achilles?" And again, "Some people believe in twenty Homers—we in one. Nature is not so prodigal of her great poets. Who ever heard of two Miltons—of two Shakespeares? That there should have been even one of each is a mystery, when we look at what are called men. Who, then, after considering that argument, will believe that Greece of old was glorified by a numerous brotherhood of co-eval geni of mortal birth, all 'building up the lofty rhyme,' till beneath their harmonious hands arose, in its perfect proportions, immortal in its beauty and magnificence, 'the tale of Troy divine?'" The critical estimates of the labours of the English translators of Homer, Chapman, Dryden, Tickle, Pope, Cowper, Sotheby, are admirable, and the passages where the versions are quoted and compared are full of interest, the occasional version of Wilson himself giving zest to this trial of the poets. Mr. Gladstone has lately, in the 'Oxford Essays,' given a masterly analytic dissertation on Homer's genius and works. In that Essay there is displayed acumen and taste, as there is much erudition in Colonel Mure's account of Homer in his 'History of Greek Literature.' Archdeacon Williams has shown great ingenuity in his 'Homerus,' regarding the 'Iliad' as almost a direct revelation to Heathendom; and Professor Blackie's article in the 'Encyclopedia' is a piece of manly thought and vigorous writing; but amidst these and all other recent works on the subject, we commend to every lover of Homer the warm and genial essays of Professor Wilson.

In the collected works of Thomas Carlyle, the Life of Cromwell is now completed, in three volumes, with notes, appendix, and a copious index. The new matter in this edition is small in amount, and not of much importance; showing how thoroughly Mr. Carlyle had gathered the harvest in the previous editions. The subsequent gleanings are scanty. In noticing the two previous volumes, we have referred to the new notes of any moment. In this volume the additional notes only refer to occasional points of detail on which some fresh light may have been thrown. Of this kind is the notice of the commission given to Captain Montague, of the Navy, an ancestor of the Sandwich family, communicated from Hinchinbrook, and a pass written and signed by Colonel Cromwell, in 1643, allowing Abraham Whelocke, afterwards well known as an oriental scholar, to go in and out of Cambridge at his pleasure, while the town was under guard. The pass is written on the fly-leaf of a small Arabic volume, which Whelocke had in his pocket when he called on Cromwell, and carried about with him afterwards. The book is now in the possession of Dr. Lee, Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, from whom Mr. Carlyle got a sight of it. The new notes are seldom of more historical consequence than this, though every detail is of interest in the biography. We fear that there is little more now to be gleaned from original sources. Mr. Carlyle's Life of Cromwell has done its work in restoring some truth to the history of the English Commonwealth and its Protector.

While Mr. Lever has been writing a new novel, the dashing stories by which he first stormed public opinion are being reprinted; and they bear re-perusal, not to speak of the multitude of new readers that have since sprung up. Jack Hinton, the Guardsman, is a tale not only amusing for its stirring incidents and grotesque scenes, but full of genuine representations of real Irish character and manners. The illustrations by H. K. Browne are quite in keeping with the style of the story.

Dr. Lloyd, of Trinity College, Dublin, in the second edition of his Elementary Treatise on the Wave-Theory of Light, has modified the plan of the work, and given much additional matter. In the first edition the form of lectures was retained, the materials having been originally prepared for the Mathematical class, of which he was the professor.

Now the form of a more regular treatise is adopted, and the most recent researches on the subject are embodied. The treatise is still, however, intended for the use of those who have only an acquaintance with the elements of mathematics, and it gives an admirably clear and comprehensive exposition of this branch of physical science. It will prepare the student for acquaintance with the higher treatises of Herschel, Airy, and others on the undulatory theory.

A new edition of John Halifax, Gentleman, a novel that has attained more than the average amount of popularity, and deservedly so, is published at a cheaper rate in one volume.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

- Report on the Microscopical Examination of the Metropolitan Water Supply.* By Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., F.R.S. Printed for the General Board of Health.
Minute of Information on Disinfection and Deodorization. Prepared by Mr. Lindsay Blyth. Printed for the General Board of Health.
Notes on Belgian Lunatic Asylums, including the Insane Colony of Gheel. By John Webster, M.D., F.R.S. Printed for the Author.
"Palman qui meruit, ferat." By Norman B. Yonge. Saunders and Otley.
Footsteps for Little Feet to Follow. Series II. Tales VII. to XII. Dean and Son.
The Laughable Looking-Glass for Little Folks. Series I. By one of the Contributors to Punch. Dean and Son.

A REPORT on the Metropolitan Water Supply, and the quality of the water as examined by the microscope, has lately been drawn up by Dr. Hassall. It appears from this report that the water supplied by the nine metropolitan water companies under the new Act still contain considerable numbers of living vegetable and animal productions belonging to different orders, genera, and species, but especially to the Annelidæ, Entomostracæ, Infusorie, Confevæ, Desmidiæ, Diatomaceæ, and Fungi. The Southwark, Vauxhall, Lambeth, New River, and Hampstead companies are worst in the list. The difference is caused sometimes by the original water, but also from the modes of filtration and the state of the reservoirs and 'plant' of the companies. Dr. Hassall's report deserves the attention of all water-drinkers, as well as of public and official authorities. The Report forms a supplement to the Appendix of the Committee for Scientific Inquiries as to the Cholera Epidemic of 1854.

Mr. Lindsay Blyth's Minute of Information on Disinfection and Deodorization, drawn up for the General Board of Health, deserves to be widely circulated, as it contains directions and counsels most important for preserving or restoring the healthy condition of dwelling houses and of towns. Mr. Blyth points out the distinction between deodorizers and disinfectants. The most deadly contagions may not be appreciable by the sense of smell. The proper rules of precaution against infection and modes of destroying poisonous matter are fully stated in this useful official minute. Sanitary operations ought to remove all matters liable to decay before they become either offensive to the senses or pernicious to health.

In the last 'Quarterly Review,' there is an admirable paper on Lunatic Asylums, in which reference is made, with high praise, to Dr. Webster's 'Reports on Belgian Asylums,' one of which is now published in the form of notes of a visit.

Mr. Norman Yonge's poem, entitled 'Palman, qui meruit, ferat,' is a metrical eulogy on the late Lord Raglan, setting forth his high qualities as a soldier, and his most estimable character as a man, and pleading for the recognition of his merits by a monument or other national memorial. That a public monument is due to Lord Raglan few will question, and we think that Mr. Yonge is mistaken in supposing that his name and memory are under a cloud. It is with the Government and not the Commander-in-chief that the blame of the disasters of the Crimea rests.

Footsteps for Little Feet is the title of a series of tales for young people, suitable for reward books in the junior classes of schools. They are neatly got up, and sold in packets of six each.

There is no reason why the principles of curing

The chamber into which entrance had been thus effected was eight feet and a half broad, running into the hill to the length of fifty feet. It was found to be quite clear of rubbish, except about the door, the rock above which, as I before mentioned, had been broken; and the clay with which the walls, unfortunately undecorated, were smoothly plastered, had firmly adhered. About half-way along, a remarkable, and as far as I at

present remember, unique relic stood upon the floor. This was a brightly painted wooden shrine, of the nature of those represented as used to cover the body during the funeral procession. Seven feet long, two feet and a half broad, and two feet eight inches high, the shape it exhibits is an arched roof, resting on cornices supported by four lotus pilasters on either side, which are fixed at their base in a light frame. The sides are therefore open, and also one end, but the other is adorned with a small gate, like the pylon of a temple, with projecting pillars, bearing cornices decorated with the winged globe, the whole being surmounted by a row of royal asp. This curious relic is in perfect preservation, its colours having hardly faded in the slightest degree, and some iron nails used in its construction being quite as bright and lustrous as if they had come but yesterday from the forge.

Near it lay in confusion, chipped and fractured, four stones of the familiar form in imitation of the common viscera vases, with the heads of the genii of Amenti: and farther inwards, close to the wall, was a statue in limestone, two feet high, of a pair of seated figures, having their head dresses coloured, and a long hieroglyphic inscription on their backs. This group was likewise somewhat mutilated, giving evidence of at least one previous visit—evidence which subsequently became more clear when further research demonstrated that there had been a double appropriation of the tomb. There were also, one on either side of the statue, two tall cylindrical jars, with conical pointed bottoms, and handles attached where the contraction for the lip rises from the narrowing bulge. Finally, the innermost corner to the right was occupied by a large coarse clay platter, half filled with dry mortar, the rest of which had probably been used to complete those arrangements, the sight of which gave rise to such sanguine anticipations.

These assuring features were the entrances, carefully built up and intact, of two passages diverging from the chamber, one at the inner end, the other about midway along the left side. Nor were these the only or the most encouraging signs, for at the farthest corner of the same side was the opening of another cutting in the rock, secured by a massive wooden door, barred, locked, and protected by a barricade of large stones built in front of it to half its height.

These details ascertained, there was still to be a probation of suspense before the barriers could be removed that guarded the penetralia; for the night was falling, and besides, it was necessary to have the outer entrance more thoroughly cleared to facilitate operations inside. I had therefore reluctantly to postpone the examination, leaving the place in charge of a guard chiefly composed of Nubian sailors from the boat, for the *fellahs* of Goorneh are little to be trusted in anything, and least of all where antiquities are concerned, to the traffic in which so much of their demoralization is owing.

Early next day the preliminaries were completed, and the men selected to break through the built-up doorways were soon set to work. A few minutes sufficed to remove the obstructions, and with them almost every foundation of hope. The side entrance led to a small cell about eight feet by six, and that at the end to another rather more than twice that size. Instead of an untouched deposit in each, both were in confusion. The mummy cases had been broken open, and the bodies, denuded of many of their wrappings, were for the most part lying beside them, not having even been replaced except in one or two instances. Their age was to some extent manifested by the style of mummification, the arms being crossed over the breast; but the double wooden shells in which they had been placed being plain, and the external ones black, indicated nothing. Nor was anything discovered by a careful examination of the rifled bodies. Among the *debris*, however, were several painted uneral tablets of wood of the usual character, boxes that had contained sepulchral clay images, wooden jackalls, owls, and the common upright swathed figures on pedestals.

Kept for the last, there still remained the most important-looking passage—that closed by the massive door; and now beginning to suspect what might have been the sort of treatment experienced by the tomb, I still trusted that this might lead to something of interest, notwithstanding the disheartening condition of the two chambers, which were quite as effectually if not so elaborately secured. The door itself was a remarkable object, from its strength and the perfect freshness of all its parts, including two wooden pin-locks of the kind now used in this country, the iron nails with large heads with which it was fastened together, and staples of the same metal, in which a bar slipped to and fro. Indeed, so sound and substantial was its whole fabric, after having done duty in this grim abode for probably two thousand years, that here, where timber is scarce, it was regarded by wise householders who subsequently saw it as a most desirable piece of property, suitable to be swung in the portals of a church, a mosque, a convent, or a dwelling-house more firmly built than the commoner sort.

On it all interest was now concentrated, and it speedily swung round, disclosing a dark vaulted tunnel nearly six feet high. Winding and sloping downwards, this gloomy passage led on through the rock for about sixty feet, terminating at the edge of a shaft ten feet by six. But considerably before the tunnel reached that point two cuttings diverged, one on either side, with their entrances firmly built up. For a few minutes attention was diverted to them, that each recess as it occurred might be examined in turn; and again the result was miserably unsatisfactory. These openings were the doors of cells, which were similar in size, and had been treated in a precisely similar manner, to those connected with the outer chamber; and from among the shattered vestiges, which partly filled them, only a few such objects were recovered as I have described those last to contain. There was now no further reason for delaying the examination of the well-like pit, the final and, not for that reason only, the most exciting depository. Reared above it, an erection, supporting strong beams, over which the very rope of twisted palm fibres still hung, that had lowered to their resting-place the tenants of the sepulchre beneath, appealed with striking force to the imagination, and presented one of those telling *tableaux* which, from the very simplicity of their details, are often the most suggestive exponents of the scenes in which they have borne a part. In due time a pioneer was let down to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of nearly twenty feet, and reported the existence of chambers penetrating from each of the four sides, one being closed by a strong wooden door. To ascertain this was the extent of his commission, but soon a careful examination followed, and showed the chambers to contain the last funeral deposit they had received in undisturbed security. At present, I merely mention that in one stood a massive rough-hewn granite sarcophagus with the cover firmly cemented down, while the others were occupied by wooden mummy cases, mostly of the plain paneled description, with square pillars at the corners.

At this juncture I was much benefited by the opportune arrival of Mr. F. H. Wenham, Mr. Dix, and Mr. Frith, whose skill has secured a series of photographic views of the monuments, which are so admirable, both as large plates and pictures for the stereoscope, that if published, as cannot but be hoped, the ruins and most characteristic scenery of Egypt may, so to say, be transported in vivid reality to home firesides. The presence of these gentlemen was of the greatest use, in aiding me, by their cheerfully rendered services, to maintain a proper supervision throughout the whole extent of the tomb, and to ascertain exactly its precise condition in every corner; Mr. Frith and Mr. Wenham descending the shaft for that purpose, and the latter subsequently remaining at the bottom for hours to superintend the operations there, which circumstances would have rendered it impossible for me to attempt. The description of those lower chambers, for the

measurements of which I am also indebted to Mr. Wenham, and a detailed account of their curious contents, I shall hope to add in another letter.

A. HENRY RHIND.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

BURLINGTON HOUSE is next week to be inaugurated as the central seat of science and learning. The Royal Society will hold its first scientific meeting there on Thursday; and the University of London will on Wednesday hold a meeting for admission to degrees.

The works in connexion with the new Reading Room at the British Museum have, since we last adverted to the subject, been pursued with unabated vigour. The interior fittings are now nearly, though not entirely complete, and the presses on the ground floor and in the galleries have been filled with volumes systematically arranged. The double gallery is occupied with periodicals and works of fiction; the lower shelves are filled with a most noble library of books of reference and standard publications, consisting of those formerly placed in the old Reading Room, augmented by a very large selection from the general library, and by upwards of a thousand valuable books recently bought for the purpose, and bound for the most part in a style of great richness. H. R. H. Prince Albert will, it is expected, visit the edifice this day, accompanied by the principal trustees and other distinguished persons. The Library will then be closed to all visitors until the 8th, on which day it will be thrown open to the public, and remain so till the 16th, when readers will be admitted on having passed the usual form of recommendation.

A monument to the memory of the late Hugh Miller is to be erected in his native town of Cromarty. Meetings on the subject have been held in Edinburgh and various parts of Scotland, and from the interest felt in the proposal by the working classes, who are proud of Mr. Miller as having been originally a noble representative of their order, the subscriptions commence at a shilling, that many may take part in the undertaking. It is also proposed to found a memorial scholarship of natural history in the New College, Edinburgh.

The occasion has at length arrived when the friends of Lady Franklin can testify their sympathy with her sufferings and her devotion in more tangible form than mere empty applause. The Government have finally decided against sanctioning any further expenditure of public money on the search for the *Ærebus* and *Terror*; and Lady Franklin, with the persevering energy that has characterized her resolutions throughout, has determined upon fitting out an expedition at her own expense. To aid in the prosecution of this object, the co-operation of the public is invited by way of subscription. Sir Roderick Murchison, as may be expected, is foremost with his support. Other conspicuous and eminent names follow: and whilst we are writing, news is brought to us of a contribution of 100*l.* from Mr. Majendie; and of a gallant seaman, with singular disinterestedness, having offered to contribute a sum of 500*l.* if he may be allowed to accompany the expedition. These subscriptions are the surest proof of the existence in the country of a feeling that something yet remains to be accomplished before this glorious yet disastrous national question is set at rest—that something is due to the memory of the lost, and to the suspense of their surviving friends; whilst those who have thoroughly investigated the question are satisfied that the terrors of this Polar search are comparatively a bugbear. Abundant details will shortly be laid before the public, containing every particular relating to Captain McClintock's proposed expedition.

The publishers' announcements of new works forthcoming in May and June give promise of revived activity in literary circles. To Mr. Murray, many an interested geographer and lover of romance unalloyed by fiction is looking, for the authentic and only "genuine" "Missionary Jour-

nals of Dr. Livingstone.' A long promised tale, 'Romany Rye,' by the clever and eccentric author of 'The Bible in Spain,' 'A Residence among the Chinese,' by Mr. Robert Fortune, and 'The Lives of Lords Chief Justices Kenyon, Ellenborough, and Tenterden,' by Lord Campbell, are also works whose author's names are a guarantee of their high literary interest. A 'Life of George Stephenson' will be welcomed with curiosity by civil engineers, and 'The Cornwallis Papers' by historians. Messrs. Longman and Co. likewise announce an important contribution to the history of African exploration in the English edition of Dr. Barth's 'Travels and Discoveries,' and another Arctic journal in 'The Eventful Voyage of the *Resolute*,' by G. F. Macdougall. Several other books of travel, of promising interest, are also announced to be published this season by Messrs. Longman. 'Vacations in Ireland,' by C. R. Weld; 'Two Years' Cruise off Tierra del Fuego and the Seaboard of Patagonia,' by W. Parker Snow; 'Summer Months among the Alps, with the Ascent of Monte Rosa,' &c., by T. W. Hinchcliff; 'Travels in Central America, Honduras,' &c., by Dr. Carl Scherzer; 'Tallanggetta, the Squatter's Home,' a story of Australian life, by W. Howitt; and a translation of M. A. De Quatrefages' 'Rambles of a Naturalist on the Coast of France, Spain, and Sicily.' Among other works announced by the same house may be mentioned the Fourth Series and concluding volume of Mrs. Jameson's 'Sacred and Legendary Art'; two more volumes of the 'Journal kept by Thomas Raikes, Esq.,' 'Essays from the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews,' by Sir John Herschel, Bart.; and a series, biographical, historical, and miscellaneous, from the same Reviews, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig; a translation by Mr. John Oxenford of Dr. K. Fischer's 'Francis Bacon of Verulam'; a 'Life of Sir John Falstaff,' by R. B. Brough, illustrated by Cruikshank; and a novel by Mr. Anthony Trollope, entitled 'Barchester Towers.' Chief amongst the publishers of works of fiction, however, come Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, who announce 'Nothing New,' by the author of John Halifax; 'The Two Autocracies,' by Mrs. Gore; 'A Woman's Story,' by Mrs. S. C. Hall; 'Life and its Realities,' by Lady Chatterton; and other novels; and among works of general literature, 'The Life of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel,' edited by the Duke of Norfolk; and 'Chow, a Narrative of Indian Travel,' by the Viscountess Falkland. Mr. Bentley has in the press, 'Stories of the Valley,' by the Rev. W. Symonds; 'Lily; or, the English Governess in Russia,' by Mr. G. A. Sala; 'Pillau from Stamboul,' by Mrs. Hornby, with illustrations; 'China, Australia, and the Islands of the Pacific in the Years 1855-56,' by J. D. Ewes, Esq. Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. announce 'The Elements of Drawing, in a Letter to Beginners,' by John Ruskin; 'The Autobiography of Lootfullah, a Native of India, with an Account of his Visit to England,' 'The Professor,' by Currer Bell; 'A Visit to Salt Lake, being a Journey across the Plains to the Mormon Settlements at Utah,' by William Chandless; 'The Militiaman at Home and Abroad, being the History of a Militia Regiment,' with illustrations by Leech. Our notice of further announcements of new works we must reserve for next week.

Mr. W. H. Russell, 'The Times' Correspondent during the late war, is to commence his lectures on the campaign in the Crimea, in Willis's Rooms, on the 11th of May. There will be three lectures, to be delivered on the 11th, 14th, and 16th of May, and the prospectus gives intimation that many subjects will be brought before the audience which it was not deemed expedient or judicious to introduce into the newspapers or in the revised narrative subsequently published. For these lectures Mr. Russell is retained by the same enterprising speculator under whose auspices Mr. Thackeray is engaged for the delivery of his lectures. The terms of Mr. Russell's engagement, we understand, are 10,000*l.* for three years, with all expenses, the times and places of lecturing being under the direction of the contractor. Except the prices of admission are greatly lower than those advertised

for the opening series, the speculation is not likely to have much financial success; but it is calculated that a numerous, as well as select, audience will flock to Willis's Rooms, to listen to the personal narrative of a man whose graphic powers of style have been so highly appreciated, and who has done the State good service.

Although the name of Mr. John Macgregor, the late member for Glasgow, who died on the 23rd April, has lately been before the public in less creditable associations, his earlier labours as a political economist and an author deserve honourable record. In 1832, he first became known by the publication of two volumes on British America, full of valuable descriptions and statistics, the result of several years' travels and residence in these countries. In 1835, appeared a work entitled 'My Note Book,' dedicated to Sismondi, chiefly consisting of personal narratives of tours on the continent of Europe. After this he was employed by Government, and was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Board, in which post his services were often of much value. Sir Robert Peel obtained from him most of the statistical materials of which he availed himself in his parliamentary speeches and public measures. In 1847, Mr. Macgregor published an historical and statistical work of immense research, 'The Progress of America, from the Discovery by Columbus to the Year 1846,' the facts contained in which have been abundantly used by subsequent writers of books on America, not always with acknowledgment of the source to which they were under obligation. His next work, on Commercial Statistics, is a standard book of reference, and contains documents that will always be valuable to students of political economy. Many Reports on Foreign Tariffs and Trade Returns were from time to time issued by Mr. Macgregor, whose position at the Board of Trade gave him advantages of information which he turned to account with much zeal and industry. A 'History of England from the Reign of James I.' is chiefly of value for the statistical portions of the work. But with these claims to literary remembrance his name will be long best known in the annals of the country as the founder of the Royal British Bank.

On the subject of Decimal Coinage it is clear that the time for inquiry is not over, and that the time for action has not yet come. Lord Overstone, as one of the three Commissioners appointed to report to the Government, has issued a series of elaborate queries, which will elicit more precise and practical evidence than has been obtained hitherto during the long discussion of the question. The experience of the Americans in the United States leads to some misgivings even among the most urgent advocates of the decimal system. There, although official accounts are kept invariably in dollars and cents, the small change of the markets includes pieces of 12½ and 6½ cents, equivalent to sixpenny and threepenny pieces, and the utility of other divisions of sums besides those in decimals is continually felt. Without entering into details as to the difficulties that stand in the way, it may be certainly stated that the prospects of a change in the system of dividing our currency are more distant than they were some time since. Theory may be all in favour of the decimal system, but usage and practice forbid immediate revolution. At least, there is much information and experience to be first gathered. The Canadian Parliament has resolved to adopt a system combining, to a great extent, both the decimal and common methods, the working of which will be ascertained in due time. The inconveniences of premature change would be far greater than any that occur under the existing system in this country.

Mr. Henry Dunn, the Secretary to the British and Foreign School Society, who has been associated in educational movements with Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, and the other public men who have taken an interest in the Institution in the Borough Road, and in the schools in connexion with it throughout the country, has retired from the post which he has long and usefully filled. His successor is Mr. Wilkes, who has for many years been superintendent of the schools of

the Society in the North of England. The Borough Road Central Schools in London will always have an historical interest in connexion with education, as having been the scene of the labours of Mr. Lancaster.

Mr. Charles Kenney, author of a work on the Canalization of the Isthmus of Suez, entitled 'The Gates of the East,' the arguments of which we noticed at the time of its publication, has received, through Kœnig Bey, a ring, in testimony of approbation, from the Viceroy of Egypt, accompanied by a flattering letter, the terms of which savour not a little of oriental hyperbole. Mr. Kenney's pamphlet is a clear and able statement of the advantages of the Egyptian route to the East; but the rivalry that there is between the advocates of this and of the Euphrates valley line of communication, must lead us to be cautious in receiving all the sanguine statements on the part of the promoters of either scheme.

The Warden and Masters of the Apothecaries' Company gave a microscopical *conversazione* at their hall on Tuesday evening, which was numerously attended. A splendid collection of microscopes, sent by all the best makers, appeared on the tables, with a great variety of curious or remarkable objects for exhibition. Large coloured diagrams and plates covered the walls of the rooms, illustrating the microscopic revelations. Upwards of a hundred instruments of a high class, with numbers of less perfect construction, were open to the inspection of the visitors. Various other objects of attraction were also provided, such as the apparatus for showing the passage of electricity through an exhausted cylinder, the conductors being between three and four feet apart, between which the coloured light streamed as in the most beautiful displays of the Aurora Borealis. Mr. Walker's machine for electric railway signals by sound was exhibited in operation. More interesting to us, as probably to other strangers there that evening, was the aspect of the apartments themselves, with their old-fashioned roofs and paneled walls, much as they were two centuries ago when the hall was built; while the pictures of James I. and Charles I. and William and Mary, are such as the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery might covet for their collection. In one of the rooms a number of choice old folios and quartos from the library were exhibited on a table, including some of the rare herbals and botanico-medical works that used to belong to the library at the Chelsea 'Physic Garden.' Most of all interesting among these and appropriate to the scene of the evening, were the volumes of the Dutch *Leenenboek*, one of the earliest and most successful observers, the father, indeed, of microscopic science. From him, Paley took, unacknowledged, the substance of his 'Natural Theology.' His scientific writings, even in this advanced age of science, deserve the perusal of the student of nature.

There is now good prospect of the long expected improvements in education for the army being carried out, the recent minute of the Commander-in-Chief respecting the qualification of staff-officers having been quickly followed by the announcement of the formation of a Board of Military Education for the officers of the whole service. The Commander-in-Chief, *ex officio*, is president, Lieutenant-General Cameron, of the 42nd, Vice-President, and Colonel Portlock, R.E., and Colonel Addison, Assistant Quartermaster-General, members of the Board—names which give confidence that the new system will be efficiently worked. Examiners will be appointed, holding their office temporarily, and the Sandhurst examinations will cease as soon as the new regulations come into operation.

Several of the candidates, formerly announced by us as standing for the Chair of Poetry at Oxford, have withdrawn their claims, and the only two now in the field are Mr. Arnold and Mr. J. E. Bode, author of Ballads from Herodotus; either of whom would creditably fill the post, and give satisfaction to the academic authorities.

Sir Henry Rawlinson will on Monday deliver a lecture at the museum of the United Service Institution, 'On Persia and the Persians.'

We may remind our readers, more especially those interested in natural history pursuits, that the library of the late Dr. Ball, catalogued in nearly 900 lots, will be sold by auction, in Dublin, on Wednesday next. It contains no books of very high price, but a number of useful and valuable working desiderata.

Herr Moritz Wagner has presented his valuable American collection of birds, insects, reptiles, &c., including a quantity of rare butterflies from the Cordilleras, to the Zoological Society of Munich.

The Museum in Nuremberg, of which we last week gave a detailed account, has received a valuable addition to its treasures in the library of Dr. Wilhelm, of Sinshelm, in Baden. This learned man was for many years the President of the Historical Society in Baden; he died on the 8th of April, and bequeathed his entire collection of books to the National German Museum. It is to be deposited in a separate apartment, to be called "The Wilhelm Library," and consists almost exclusively of works relating to German antiquities.

Herr Asbjornsen, a well-known Norwegian naturalist, who has been passing the winter in Tharand, in the neighbourhood of Dresden, is about to spend the ensuing summer in pursuit of his favourite studies in Bohemia, on the property of Prince Schwarzenberg, who has given orders to his retainers to render him every assistance in their power. He has made a considerable reputation for himself by his fairy tales and Scandinavian stories, which some years ago appeared in Berlin in a German translation, with an introduction by Ludwig Tieck. Herr Tiedemann, of Düsseldorf, by birth a Norwegian, is now employed in illustrating a new series of stories of Scandinavian life and habits, by Asbjornsen, which are to be brought out in German and Norwegian, and are expected to appear now in a few weeks.

The city of Frankfurt has just experienced a great loss in the death of Dr. Johann Karl Passavant, at the age of sixty-seven. He was a man of high scientific attainments, and one whose philosophical writings, coupled with his many other high qualities, had brought him into intimate relations with most of the celebrated learned men of Germany and other countries. Dr. Passavant was by profession a physician.

An important work is now in course of publication at Gratz. It is a complete history of the literature of the Austrian empire, and contains notices of from sixty to seventy thousand works. There are two hundred alone on the origin and rise of the house of Hapsburg. The author, Dr. Schmidt, has visited all the important public and private libraries of the kingdom, to make this valuable history as complete as possible. The first volume, which alone has as yet appeared, reaches down to the time of Charles the Fifth, and the second volume, which is shortly expected, is to commence with his reign.

An important auction of books is to take place at Ratisbon on the 30th of June. The library contains not only a great number of valuable works of all periods, but is particularly rich in rare books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including scarce original editions of Luther's works and those of the principal reformers.

FINE ARTS.

THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

A PAUSE of some length in the regular succession of new exhibitions, which usually characterizes the months of April and May, has at length been put an end to by the appearance of both the Water-Colour Societies at once. Thus the art-admiring public is suddenly surrounded with an *embarras des richesses*, and a comparison of the efforts of the two bodies is openly invited. We propose, however, to examine each separately, remarking only, by the way, that the superiority of the veteran Society seems in this instance to be decidedly maintained, and the opening of the Old Water-

Colours is still the second leading event of the season.

Of average extent in point of numbers, the exhibition is perhaps a less brilliant display than some of late years. With more to inform and amuse, there is not so much to dazzle the eye as we have seen. It would seem that, in aiming at intensity of warm tints, the practice of water-colours has reached the limit of sound art. That fervid glow of colour which, repeated on every square foot of surface, and multiplied by reflection on all sides, has on former occasions dwarfed down the small dimensions of the room, and made the walls and screens almost flame with ruby light, is wanting, or has yet to be brought out by our hitherto clouded sun. But a soberer tone may well consist with an increase of power and vigour.

Were precedence to be given to any picture in the collection on the ground of novelty, perhaps no work would claim earlier notice than *Faust's First Sight of Marguerite* (130), by F. W. Burton. Mr. Burton was an associate exhibitor of the Society first in 1855, and in the following year was a full member. This is therefore the third year only of his appearance; but he has already asserted his right to consideration by various scenes of peasant life in Germany. Mr. Burton has obtained a prominent position on the present occasion, which is fairly due to the decided success he has achieved. The most striking feature is the admirable drawing of the figures, particularly that of Faust, in an unusual and difficult attitude. His passionate agitation is well intimated by the disordered dress and the eager spring forwards. The movement of Marguerite's figure, who turns aside at the approach of her admirer, is equally natural in conception, and far more graceful and restrained. In point of execution, the artist's main care has been lavished on the latter figure; that of Faust is finished with less minuteness, whilst Mephistophiles in the background is little more than a sketch. The aim appears to have been to produce a gradation of treatment commensurate with the importance of the action, and such as would concentrate attention on the most important object. We need not dwell on the admirable painting of the folds of Marguerite's dress, and of the delicate complexion and innocent expression of her features. This is apparent to every eye, and though not so rare a merit as some others, it is not the least considerable in this fine work.

Carl Haag's contributions are numerous—twelve in all—but only in one or two instances is the effect very decisive. *The Evening Hour* (178) is one of these. That magnificent glow of setting sunlight, with its feeling of melancholy akin to grandeur, can never fail of its purpose when treated with the breadth and skill here displayed; and lighting up, as it does, the figure of a shepherd boy truly Italian in every particular of costume, occupation, and expression. *A Sabine Lady* (273) is as near an approach to the effect of oils as can be well conceived. Nothing can surpass the luminous richness of the flesh tints, and the delicacy of the light robe. *A Roman Pilgrim* (112) is an example of extraordinary finish, accompanied by breadth of style. The novelty of treatment and general success of this head have attracted much notice.

Not inferior in importance to any of the preceding, though indeed only a repetition of former efforts scarcely less wonderful, is Mr. John F. Lewis's *Harem Life* (302). The marvels of execution in former works have at least been equalled here. We miss, indeed, those aerial effects and that exhibition of distant scenery, which was introduced so successfully into the *Frank Encampment* of last year; but the textures and ornaments, the dresses, jewels, hair, fur—the slumberous features of the handsome and portly lady who reclines on the divan, listlessly playing with the cat—the two side faces (one being reflected in the opposite mirror) of the attendant—these are triumphs of the handicraft of art such as Mr. Lewis himself never exceeded. A careful exclusion of distance, and an almost total absence of shadows and air, leave an impression of flatness

and unreality with the spectator, who is less gratified than astonished at the expenditure of time, labour, and unusual powers upon such a subject.

We turn to a figure-painter of a different order, Mr. F. W. Topham. No one can mistake the presence of true dramatic power and the play of genuine natural feeling that pervades this artist's works. Even when Mr. Topham is indifferent or hasty, he cannot help making his figures live and move; and, when so disposed, he is capable of inspiring them with merriment or pathos of the truest and surest kind. *A Zouave's Story of the War* (24) is the best work of the three which appear on this occasion. The soldier's face is full of animation; those of the girls are pretty without departing from the true type of their class, and full of feeling. Picturesqueness of colour and sentiment have been attained in the *Fountain scene* (218); but in this, as in the *Village Musicians* (244), the result is somewhat weak.

John Gilbert, whose contributions of late have been conspicuous, is in no great force. *The Duchess* (86) is a figure which displays the artist's well-known boldness of conception and breadth of handling, but betrays haste. *A Gipsy Encampment* (58) seems to have been a study of the arrangement of D. Cox, to whose manner that of Mr. Gilbert in some respects corresponds. Alfred Fripp, another of the quondam pillars of the Society, contributes one subject, *The Brigand's Wife* (15), with something of his facile skill of handling, but of inferior importance. *The Welsh Style* (80), by Mr. Jenkins, the Secretary, introduces us to a charming Welsh child, who is accompanied by a pet goat of her flock whilst pursuing her mountain path. *The Old Bridge at Dolwyddelan* (144) is another Welsh scene of rural life. A remarkable subject, *The Children in the Wood* (144), by Mrs. Criddle, is noticeable as an attempt in something of the Pre-Raphaelite manner, with exact renderings of foliage and vegetation. Amongst the ladies, Margaret Gillies also contributes four figure-subjects, marked by a placid and tender expression which is not without its charm; and Miss E. Sharpe commemorates some of the fast-fading traits of local costume in France by the *Payanne de Montmorency* (102). Mr. Oakley's figures have become more individual in character and carry a greater effect with them than hitherto. *Ah! Signora* (170) has the true air of an Italian mendicant; and *The White Rose* (227) is a figure of well-known attractions.

In landscape the subjects abound in numbers, but are less than usual distinguished by particular brilliancy. David Cox, sen., still retains undisputed possession in his own style, of which *Warwick Castle* (173) is a noble instance. *Near Ludlow* (175) and the *Forest Scene* (188) also display unmistakable traces of the power with which the veteran artist is wont to bring out his peculiar effects.

Little that is new can be remarked in the works of T. M. Richardson, who still prepares his ranges of Italian lakes and mountains, and spreads out the long flanks of Highland glens with abundant resources of material, and always with warmth and richness of effect. *Lavento Maggiore* (139) is a bright and elegant specimen of form and colour; and the scene, *Campagna Giugenti* (122) shows an admirable insertion of figures, carefully painted in detail, in a broad extent of classical landscape.

Amidst an unusually large contribution from the favourite pencil of Mr. George Fripp, extending to fifteen subjects, it is difficult to make a selection. The *Scene at the Head of Glencoe* (87) is one of the most striking for profusion of landscape beauties.

Mr. W. Collingwood Smith is a still larger contributor; his number is twenty-one. *The Convent of La Madonna del Sasso* (98), is one of the largest of these, but is rather made up. *Lago di Como* (155) is a brilliant *riante* compilation of the usual stock materials of Italian landscape.

A view of *Venice* (37), by Mr. Holland, in the cool tones which he treats with so great success, and generally with a variety which causes his

manner of execution never to pall upon the taste of his admirers, is remarkably attractive. *Rotterdam* (62), on the other hand, is dull in design and heavy in execution.

Amidst a collection of excellent works, in a style which appears to be frequently invigorated by a retreat from brilliant mannerisms to the truths and facts of nature, Mr. C. Branwhite is distinguished by his *Kilgeran Castle, South Wales* (3). The glassy surface of the water, in the *Scene on the Lledr, North Wales* (151), is a wonderful piece of illusion.

Mr. William Callow, the largest contributor in the collection, throughout twenty-three subjects, all of a high mark of excellence, offers few features beyond those which have already won numerous admirers. *Schlöss Elz* (105) is a noble subject, which has not suffered in his hands. Mr. John Callow still remains true to his marine compositions.

We notice also a pleasing study of the *Eton Playing Fields* (174), by S. P. Naftel; a *Florence* (154), of warm tone, by W. Evans; and a *Bolton Abbey* (147), more pretty than strictly natural, by J. D. Harding. The *Aps at Sunset* (156), by W. Collingwood, again imitates the splendid effect of the retiring sun upon lofty masses of snow. A picture by Mr. J. Nash, *A Summer Afternoon's Diversion on the Terrace, Bramshill, Hants* (188), deserves more particular mention. The exactness with which every object in this composition has been introduced as a strict copy of the original and of nature, down to the creepers that clothe the walls of the mansion, will bear the minutest scrutiny; and the gay groups of figures, though somewhat flat in execution, communicate a vivid interest to the local features, and together make this one of the most original works in the collection. *Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham* (310) is another scene which gathers interest no less from its familiar subject than from the execution.

It is superfluous to add that Mr. F. Tayler's riding and sporting scenes, his dogs and horses, his mediaeval troopers and Highland gillies, are excellent as ever; that Mr. Hunt can paint you the most exquisite refinements of nature's tinting in flower and leaf, and egg and fruit, and the coarsest specimens of humanity with like unapproachable skill; or that Mr. Bartholomew and Mrs. Harrison excel in their rhododendrons and their roses.

A large proportion of the collection has already been sold, the choicest works having been disposed of at an early hour on Saturday.

THE NEW WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

UPON this occasion, the 23rd Exhibition of the New Water-Colour artists, 354 subjects have been contributed by fifty-four out of the fifty-seven members who compose the Society—a statistical proof that the energies of the body are in full activity. A further inspection of the result must convince every visitor of the large amount of rising ability that is latent amongst the contributors, some few of whom attract at once and absorb the attention, whilst a great majority of the remainder exhibit instances of sincere and devoted study. Glaring errors in taste are rare; and, as usual, the principal failures are the consequence rather of mistaken powers than a want of conscientious effort. As a whole, the display is not more striking than usual, but the general level of average merit is constantly rising.

Mr. Louis Haghe, the Vice-President, has five pictures. Of all these, the recollection of Rome, representing *A Public Letter-writer in the Remains of the Theatre of Marcellus* (97), is the most attractive. In the shade of the ruins is placed a group which gives animation to the architectural study, and connects the homely peaceful pursuits of modern times with the glories of the past. Again, the figures of the scribe and his youthful confidante are happily contrasted; and the completeness of the painting is such as we expect from the accomplished pencil of the artist. In the scene from the fortunes of the painter, Cornelius Vroom (71), Mr. Haghe has had an opportunity of

introducing a party of monks. To the features and bearing of these aged men the artist gives the uniformity which is peculiar to members of a confraternity, whilst no two heads are alike. This is not the first instance of his remarkable success in this difficult attainment. The superiority of the standing figures over the servants who are opening the chest is marked just sufficiently, and no more; and by intellectual expression only, for the dress is the same throughout. It is a romance in the history of painting, appropriately and well commemorated. Another Roman scene is given, *The Fish Market* (196) held in the ruins of the portico of Octavia. The figures here are thrown together *en masse*, and difficulty has perhaps been experienced in giving the delicate hues of the fish, but nothing can be finer than the painting of the ruins in this scene.

Mr. Edward Corbould's large picture is, of course, the centre of a crowd of wondering spectators, and the mass of materials crowded into it is only surpassed by the similar production of last year. The present, however, is a decidedly more agreeable and sensible composition, being full of life, which if not precisely natural, is but a moderate exaggeration and caricature of nature. The scene is a *Prussian Fair* (82), the occasion the birthday of the King, and the immediate incidents, a health which is being drunk by a party of Germans to the Queen of England and the Princess Royal. But the amount of incidental action going on in every direction is far beyond ordinary limits of description, and shows the fertility of Mr. Corbould's resources. Besides the fighting-dogs, the ladder-climbing jackass, the round-about, and other endless facetiae, an inscription has been carefully traced on the village fountain that stands on the right, and the whole picture may be read like a book, if the rank it occupies is but a low one as a work of art. With the painting, however, every one must be charmed; and the facility, richness, and truth with which the artist can depict any object that presents itself to his observation is rarely equalled. In the *Fatal Meeting* (8), a well-known story from Rogers's Italy has been illustrated with a moderate amount of success, the general effect of the picture being theatrical and over-coloured. Two figure groups (315 and 321) are executed in far better style and finish than the subjects deserve.

Mr. Absolon is more than usually abundant and varied. The family likeness, however, in his figures of all ages and all ranks of life, haunts him everywhere. It accompanies him to the *Peat Field* (92), wanders with him by the side of *Cader Idris* (216), and even follows him to church in the *Interior* (115). The latter, however, is one of the most striking of this year's contributions, and is managed with great taste and effect. The figures in the *Maiden's Well* (206) assert also immediate prominence, and are unmistakable portraits of the Bride of Lammermoor and her lover.

The large picture by Mr. Henry Warren, the President, represents a *Street in Cairo* (218), along which a marriage procession is passing. The scene is a study of oriental costumes and manners, and confessedly appeals rather to the taste of the topographer than of the connoisseur in art. For the former purpose it is an interesting contribution to the exhibition. *The Music Lesson* (116), by Wm. K. Keeling, and *A Secret* (140), by Emily Farmer, are among the more successful figure groups; and the abundant works of Mr. Mole are always pleasing and amiable in character, if not marked by any strong distinctive qualities.

A moderate amount of success only has been obtained by Mr. W. H. Kearney in the scene, *Love's Young Dream* (41). The "young country girl," as here represented, would scarcely have made desperate havoc of the heart of Vandyke, whose start of surprise is more ludicrous than dignified. Nor when life is wanting do even the Flemish doublet, frill, and familiar features of P. P. Rubens succeed in interesting the spectator. Another instance of a composition rendered defective for want of the true dramatic rendering of humanity is the work entitled *A New Pupil for*

John Pounds (234). In spite of most careful study, and excellent painting of particular portions, the result is painfully heavy and repulsive. The figures (333 and 339), with inscriptions from Petrarch, are far more successful.

In landscape the former leaders of the Society are still in force. Mr. McKewan and Mr. Bennett share the honours of English scenery—the former in mountain glens, amidst glancing water and huge grey boulders of lichen-covered stone; the latter in glades of woodland scenery, or face to face with some hoary veteran of the forest. *Castletown Mill, Braemar, Aberdeenshire* (223), *A Still Pool on the Linn* (230), and *The Garrawald, Aberdeenshire* (76), may be selected as leading specimens of the former; whilst the latter is distinguished in *Glen Nevis, Invernesshire* (48), *A Windy Day* (185), and a multitude of others.

The Venice scenes of Mr. J. N. D'Egville have never been more delicately and gracefully rendered, whether as to the picturesque outline, the placid water of the lagoons, or the subdued light of the partially clouded skies; 37, 52, 192, and 200 are instances.

Both in home landscape and in Venetian scenes Mr. William Telbin is also distinguished. Witness the *Richmond Castle, Yorkshires* (109), and the *Piazzetta, Venice* (191).

The shores of the west coast have again been rendered in their most poetical aspects by the pencil of Mr. S. Cook. The *Entrance to Boscawen, Cornwall* (11), is an example of the stormy mood, and fulfils admirably its purpose of illustrating the legend of the Silent Tower of Botreaux. *Trebarwith Sands—Sunset* (108), on the other hand, is radiant with the hues and instinct with the peculiar features of evening. The tinting of the waves, the movements of the fishermen, the flight of the birds, are all emblematic of the hour. Mr. Cook studies nature with the keenness of an artist, and paints her with the imagination of a poet.

We should not omit to mention Mr. Vacher's Algerine studies, which are paler in colour than his wont, Mr. W. N. Hardwick's foreign studies, or the pretty home sketches of Mrs. W. Oliver. A *Castle of Chillon* (45), also by George B. Campion; a view of *Glen Dochart, Perthshire* (54), by T. L. Rowbotham; *The Trysting Tree* (119), a sparkling airy picture by Edmund G. Warren; and *Trebarwith Strand* (155), and other sea-side pieces, by James G. Philp, recommend themselves to notice.

Finally, Mr. C. H. Weigall's studies of poultry are clever as usual; Mrs. Harrison contributes not only some of her admirable *Roses* (284), but *Primroses* (250), in a floral series of infancy, maturity, and decay; Mrs. Mary Margetts sends *Azaleas* (303), and Miss Fanny Harris, *Camelias* (14).

Mr. R. Carrick, besides some *Wild flowers* (340), contributes a clever sketch, called *After a Rabbit* (335).

The Art-Union of London is now fully of age, and its Reports speak in good round numbers. On Tuesday, the twenty-first annual meeting was held, in the Haymarket Theatre, under the presidency of Lord Montagu. Mr. Godwin, the Secretary, in his Report, announced the subscription of the year as amounting to 13,218l. 9s. The reserved fund now amounts to 7695l., although the directors are abundantly liberal in the distribution of prizes; of which this year there are no fewer than 1250, including one of 200l., one of 150l., two of 100l., and fourteen of sums between 50l. and 100l. The first year of the Association the subscription was only 400l., which is now increased more than thirty-fold; and no less than 250,000l. have been devoted to the purchase of works of British artists. This is a sum which never would have been obtained in the same time from Government patronage of art, which, like literature, in these modern days, has to appeal for support from the few to the many. Whether art will gain by the change, as certainly as artists are meanwhile profited, time alone will prove.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE *début* of Mademoiselle Ortolani in *I Puritani* drew an eager house on Tuesday night, at her Majesty's Theatre. High expectations were formed from the celebrity which the lady enjoys in Italy, and the courage evinced in selecting an opera chosen by Grisi also for her first appearance this season, gave a keener edge to the curiosity of the public. But young Italy, with its fresh voices and vehement animal spirits, cannot be expected on all occasions to top established reputations, and must be satisfied sometimes with moderate success and minor triumphs. It may be at once said of Mademoiselle Ortolani, that, with all the advantages of youth, excellent training, and considerable practice, she has not distanced Grisi in this favourite part, and that the comparison which her performance constantly forced upon the hearer was not favourable to her. But this involuntary mental habit of comparing the impressions made by different artists in the same character is neither reasonable nor just. The real question is, not whether Ortolani is equal to Grisi, but whether her execution of the music, and her treatment of the passions and emotions of the scene, are sound and satisfactory. The answer will be best conveyed by a short description. In person, she is slight and delicate; her features, intelligent in repose, are *petite*, and incapable of much force or variety of expression; and her action seldom displays energy, and is never picturesque or dramatic. As an actress her claims are small. She does not throw herself into the movement of the story. She suffers the passion to surge past her, without exhibiting much emotion. It is as a singer she appeals to consideration, and the character of *Elvira* afforded ample opportunities of testing her power. That she will bear this test better on future occasions than she did on the first night, when she betrayed evident symptoms of nervousness, may, we think, be very confidently affirmed. Her voice is a soprano, of extensive register, thin in quality, but exempt from the risks to which such voices are usually liable. It is pure and certain throughout. There is no break or strain in any part of it, and the mastery, skill, and accuracy with which she displays its resources afford evidence of the accomplished musician. She has not only been disciplined with great care, and in an excellent school, but has profited to the utmost by her studies. The facility, variety, and novelty of her execution deserve high praise. Her embellishments are frequently unexpected, sometimes difficult, but always in good taste, and always thrown off with perfect ease. Her flexibility is remarkable, and constitutes, perhaps, her most distinctive merit. She was justly encored in the favourite 'Son vergine vezzosa,' and went through it a second time with increased effect. Whether Mademoiselle Ortolani's physical powers are equal to the demands of Her Majesty's Theatre remains yet to be seen; in a smaller *salle*, we apprehend, she would be heard more agreeably. The quality of her voice is not calculated to fill the ear with that softness and voluptuous swell of melody which a richer soprano produces, and in so large an area this want is more acutely felt. We must wait, however, till she shall have become accustomed to the house and the audience before we can venture to form any definite opinion of the result. Of the performance of *Arturo*, by Signor Giuglini, but one opinion has been or can be expressed. It was a consummate masterpiece of execution; and never have the emotions, traced so touchingly by the composer, been brought out with greater truth or pathos than by the exquisite voice of the artist who has, by this single representation, placed himself in the highest rank of his profession. The sweetness and beauty, the tenderness, grace, and passion with which he rendered the music of this arduous character fairly took the audience, who had already a high conception of his powers, by surprise, and the enthusiasm he excited has seldom been transcended, even in that house which has witnessed so many outbursts of popular delight.

Donizetti's *La Favorita* and Verdi's *Il Trovatore*

have been the operas this week at the Lyceum, the performance of the latter being on Friday instead of Thursday, when the house was closed in consequence of the death of the Duchess of Gloucester. Mario, as every one does not fail to observe, is this season in admirable voice, or he is putting forth more than usual exertion, as he has done on former occasions, when a rumour of rivalry was breathed. Grisi, too, has not been heard to greater advantage for many seasons, her voice retaining a wonderful amount of freshness, while her art, both vocal and dramatic, is more than ever matured. Preparations are making for the production of *La Traviata*, with Bosio and Mario in the chief parts. To-night, the first representation of *Lucrezia Borgia* takes place, and Mdlle. Cerito makes her first appearance in a new ballet.

With the month of May, the musical season opens into full vigour, and every night has its concerts and entertainments, to which we can only give passing notice, when there is any novelty or unusual interest. Yesterday the series of concerts by the company from the Royal Italian Opera commenced at the Crystal Palace. On the 11th inst., the Surrey Gardens are to be opened for the season with a performance of Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, the chief vocalists being the same as at the Sacred Harmonic Society's oratorios at Exeter Hall, where *Elijah* is to be repeated next Wednesday. The 3rd of June is fixed as the day for the annual performance of the *Messiah*, in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians, at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Dr. Sterndale Bennett. For the grand Handel festival at the Crystal Palace in June, the preparations in every department are making most satisfactory progress. Mr. Costa is getting his choral levies into excellent drill, and it is gratifying to learn that over and above the two thousand selected voices, hundreds of others equally competent have been refused from the required number being filled up—a remarkable proof of the diffusion of musical education within the last few years. According to the published and exhibited plans of the seats in the central transept, a large proportion are already taken, and the attendance at the festival was probably not over-estimated by its sanguine and zealous projectors. At least the scheme promises well financially as well as musically.

The programme of the second concert of the New Philharmonic Society, on Wednesday evening, was of the right kind and of the right length, a matter not always attended to even at concerts under the best direction. Some may have thought that the first part of the programme had too large a proportion of Beethoven, two out of the three pieces being his—the overture to *Coriolanus*, and the grand symphony in A, Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto in C minor being the only other instrumental piece, played with admirable skill by Miss Arabella Goddard. Mozart's duet for violin and viola was performed by Messrs. Sinton and Blagrove, and Weber's *Der Freischütz* overture closed the concert. Of the three vocal pieces, Mdlle. Rudersdorff sang Beethoven's aria, *Ah perfido*, and *Va dit elle* from *Robert le Diable*, and Mdlle. Solari gave Handel's aria, *Laschia ch'io piange*, from *Armida*.

The demolition of what remains of Covent Garden Theatre is now rapidly going on, and the sale of the materials that took place this week among the ruins caused melancholy remembrance of the past, not without hopeful anticipation of the future, to the few amateurs who mingled with the professional bidders at the auction. These were only concerned with the prices of the 'lots,' of which there were upwards of a hundred, the first consisting of bricks little damaged, fetching 70*l*. The Grand Portico, of Portland stone, was sold for only 25*l*., the expense of removal probably keeping the price low. Of the iron and wood-work, fragments have been in demand for relics.

The Royal Panopticon in Leicester-square was submitted to sale on Thursday, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, and knocked down to Mr. E. T. Smith, of Drury Lane, at 11,000*l*., which was understood to be the reserve price.

It was intended to erect in Vienna a monument to Mozart, the expense of which would have amounted to at least fifty or sixty thousand florins; but, notwithstanding all the efforts of the committee, and their appeals to musicians and dilettanti in Germany, the amount collected did not quite reach two hundred florins. The consequence is, that instead of a magnificent mausoleum worthy of the great composer and the imperial city in which he breathed his last, a simple memorial stone will be placed in the St. Marrer's churchyard, which, according to oral tradition, is probably, and only probably, the last resting-place of the beloved German musician.

Violin players in Vienna are in the habit now of using liquid colophonum, instead of the solid resin, which is in vogue in the other parts of the world. The liquid mixture is applied with a camel's hair brush, is said to last during one hundred hours' playing, and neither to injure the strings of the instrument nor the bow. The strings, it is affirmed, too, give out a clearer tone than when the solid resin is used.

Our Paris letters mention an incident not without interest. The excellent actor, Bouffé, who has been engaged at the Théâtre des Variétés, appeared a few nights ago in a new piece written expressly for him, entitled *Jean le Toqué*; but though he played with all his usual art, he had the mortification of seeing the actor Lassange more warmly admired than himself, though the latter performed only a secondary part. When at the end of the piece Bouffé came on to announce, in accordance with usual custom, the name of the author, loud cries for Lassange arose; whereupon Bouffé, irritated, cried that Lassange might present himself, but that he should not do so until after he had made his announcement. Such a declaration was not only contrary to the rule of the French stage, that no actor shall ever address the public in his proper person, but was considered ungracious to an able and deserving colleague, and it excited great sensation. Bouffé's failure, for so it must be called, was owing more to the author of the piece than to himself: writing expressly for Bouffé, the gentleman so arranged the piece as to enable him to produce all his peculiar "effects," forgetting that those effects are known to the public by heart.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 30th.—Lord Wrottesley, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Dr. Edward Smith, entitled 'Inquiries into the quantity of air inspired at each five minutes, one quarter, and half hour of the day and night, and under the influence of various kinds of exercise, food, and medicine, temperature,' &c.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—April 27th.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair. Major-General A. Alexander, Dr. Risdon Bennett, Major-General Craufurd, Rev. C. E. Ruck Kiene, Sir George Simpson, Governor-in-chief Rupert's Land; the Rev. R. C. Trench, Dean of Westminster; Mr. G. W. Allan, Mr. Asher Goldsmid, Mr. H. R. Grellet, Mr. Charles C. Hall, Mr. Richard Hoper, Mr. Austen H. Layard, D.C.L., Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Edward Parcell, LL.D.; Mr. Andrew A. Paton, Mr. Thomas Vardon (Librarian of the House of Commons), and Mr. Charles Verrey, were elected Fellows. The President announced that the subscription list in aid of the expedition in search of the Franklin relics, and towards which 800*l*. had already been subscribed, would be shortly advertised. The Eighth Number of the Proceedings of the Society was laid on the table. The Chairman then drew the attention of the meeting to the Chinese maps, presented by Consul Parkes, F.R.G.S. The papers read were:—1. 'Canton and the Coast of China,' by Sir John Davis, Bart., F.R.G.S. The paper commenced with a general account of the neighbourhood of Canton and Hong Kong, as the seat of the late operations, and the most probable theatre of the future ones, explaining the policy of

Sir Michael Seymour in keeping the river open by a line of vessels from Canton to the Boca Tigris. Some account succeeded of the coast and the new ports to the north-east, commencing at Amoy and terminating at Shanghai, with comments on the extreme adaptation of the great river Yang-tse-Keang to steam navigation. The paper then digressed to a detailed narrative of the progress of the Tae-ping insurgents, from their first rise in the neighbourhood of Canton to their making themselves masters of the course of the Great River, which they attained at the Tungting Lake, and victoriously pursued until they reached Nanking, the ancient Chinese capital. This they captured on the 19th of March, 1853, and have retained since, but without making any progress. On the contrary, they have of late met with some reverses; and the last accounts convey the intelligence of successes on the part of the Emperor's troops. The paper also contained some observations on the pseudo Christianity of the rebels. 2. 'Completion of the North Australian Expedition,' by Mr. A. C. Gregory, the commander.

LINNEAN.—April 21st.—Prof. Bell, President, in the chair. Mr. Jas. Yates, F.L.S., exhibited a portion of the stem of a White Thorn, from Ken Wood, part of a tree which bore leaves and blossoms last year, and appeared to be in perfect health till November. It then became covered with Lichen, and in ten days was dead, the wood being shrunk, dry, and without sap. An alteration of the Society's bye-laws, for the purpose of changing the days of Meeting (at the commencement of the next session in November), from the first and third Tuesdays, to the first and third Thursdays of the month, proposed by the Council on the 17th of March, was put to the ballot, and confirmed by the Fellows at large, in the terms of the Charter. Professor Owen, F.R. and L.S., read the conclusion of his Memoir 'On the Characters and Subdivisions of the class Mammalia.'

CHEMICAL.—April 20th.—Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., President, in the chair. Prof. Strecker read a paper 'On a New Base obtained from the Juice of Flesh.' To this base the author accorded the name *Sarcine*, and the formula $C^{10}H^4N^4O^2$. Prof. Bloxam described some experiments 'On the Juice of Beef,' undertaken with the view of preparing lactic acid. The author had failed to obtain any lactic acid, but had extracted a hitherto undescribed nitrogenized acid, and a new base apparently different from that of Prof. Strecker. Mr. Horsley read a paper 'On a New Method of Testing Urine.' Dr. Marcel read a paper 'On the Fatty Matters of the Excreta in Disease.' These the author found to consist of Bistearate of Soda, a substance not previously met with in the animal body as an immediate principle.

ROYAL ASIATIC.—April 18th.—Professor Wilson in the chair. Major-General Macintosh was elected a resident member. Dr. Buist gave a lecture on the progress of railways in Western India, and on some of the results produced by them on the native population. A large collection of maps and plans of the railways executed or in progress, with drawings of the Bhoze Ghaut, and some of the more remarkable mountains across which the railway passed, was exhibited, as showing the character of the country, the magnificence of the scenery, and the engineering difficulties to be encountered. Also a great number of representations of the different varieties of palms, and other tropical trees and flowers, to be met with both below and above the Ghauts. He then proceeded to describe the general physical features of Hindostan, as bearing on the construction of railways. The physical character of the country gave rise to three separate systems of railways,—the Deltoid, the Ghautee, and the Concanee, each with its separate facilities and difficulties. The Deltoid, traversing the deltas of the Indus and Ganges, with an ascent of four or five feet per mile, relieved the engineer of all anxiety about curves and gradients; but then there were the inundations to be encountered,

enormous viaducts to be constructed, and river courses to be crossed. For hundreds of square miles not an ounce of stone was to be found; and the clay required to be burnt into a sort of mongrel brick, to be broken up for ballasting. In the Ghautee system, materials of all descriptions, and of the best quality, were abundant; but the skill and ingenuity of the engineer were taxed to ease curves and gradients in surmounting a mountain mass, from ten to twenty miles across, and from 2000 to 3000 feet in elevation. The great difficulty with the Concanee railways lay in the vast rivers and ever-recurring salt water creeks, sometimes miles in breadth, which had to be crossed, and where a cheap and easy sea-conveyance had to be competed with. The lecturer then proceeded to give a history of the introduction of railways into India, from the period when Mr. Vignolles, in 1838, brought before the Court of Directors a scheme for constructing, at the Government charge, great trunk lines from Bombay to the nearest accessible point of the Ganges, and so down to Calcutta; from Bombay across the Deccan to Madras; and from the Coromandel to the Malabar coast; and all these lines have, of late years, been taken up nearly as originally projected. After going over the history of the difficulties and delays to be surmounted, with special reference to the provisions of the guarantee, the lecturer proceeded to describe the operations on the spot, restricting his observations to those on the great Peninsular line. The work was commenced in 1851, and the first 24 miles were opened in April, 1853. Further sections were opened in the following years. Up to May last, nearly 90 miles were completed, and in use; 220 more, now far advanced, were engaged to be finished in 1859, with the exception of a break of 15 miles at the Bhoze Ghaut, the completion of which could not be depended on before 1862. There are at present 30,000 native work-people employed by the contractors; and they were found docile, peaceable, and orderly, happy in realizing three or four times the amount of income they had ever before enjoyed. Working surveys for 13,000 miles had now been completed by the Peninsular Company, the gross estimate cost of construction being nine millions sterling. Of this, nearly two millions were incurred by the Ghaut ascents, which cost upwards of 40,000*l.* a mile, making the net cost, including many heavy bridges and viaducts, 5000*l.* per mile. Between June, 1855 and 1856, when only a small portion of the line, now open, was completed, 40,000 tons of goods and 500,000 passengers had been carried, without the occurrence of a single accident. The following were the mileage rates and charges:—1st class travellers, 2*d.* per mile; 2nd class, 1*d.*; and 3rd class, 3*d.* The average distances travelled by each class were—1st class, 31 miles; and 2nd and 3rd classes, 17 miles each journey. Ten thousand people were employed in the Ghauts, and the same number on the works to Sholapore. A very high eulogium was passed on the engineers and contractors, whose skill and conduct were spoken of as sources of pride to Englishmen. In the Bhoze Ghaut there were 17,000 persons employed; and a ton of gunpowder was expended daily in blasting the rocks. The cost of this cutting was estimated at 620,000*l.* The following is a comparison between the operations on the Bhoze Ghaut and those on the Samaring in the Austrian Alps:—

	Bhoze Ghaut.	Samaring.
Tunnels,	12	12
Vaulted cuttings	0	11
Ascent,	2000 feet	1556 feet
Descent,	200 feet	712 feet
Total tunneling, 2000 yds.	...	4000 yards
Longest tunnel	430 yds.	1561 yards
Gradients, from 1 in 38	...	from 1 in 40 to 1 in 100
Ascending incline, 15 miles	...	7 miles.

From the extreme hardness of the trap rock, the workings on the Bombay line seem to be much more difficult and tardy than those on the Austrian line; the latter is now open. Excursion trains, at

almost nominal charges, had been tried, but were scarcely ever resorted to by the natives, who never travelled except on business, who took no pleasure in the beauties of nature, and who bestowed their leisure in gaming or sleep. The Bhoze Ghaut works, though only three hours' journey from the Presidency, had been visited but by few. They abound in the most beautiful mineral specimens in the world; collections of them were to be met with in London, but not in Bombay! An attempt had at one time been made by the native directors to exclude low caste men from the carriages, but they had been overruled; men of all castes now travelled cordially together; and railways proved to be the means of breaking down one of the most powerful contrivances for retarding civilization ever devised.

ANTIQUARIES.—April 23rd.—This being St. George's Day, the Society met, according to annual custom, to elect a President, Council, and Officers, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—*Eleven Members from the Old Council*—The Earl Stanhope, President; Edward Hawkins, Esq., V.P.; Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.P.; C. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P.; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer; Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., Director; C. Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P.; William Hookham Carpenter, Esq.; Augustus W. Franks, Esq.; William Salt, Esq.; William Michael Wylie, Esq. *Ten Members of the New Council*—Arthur Ashpitel, Esq.; The Lord Aveland; John Bruce, Esq.; John Evans, Esq.; Robert Lemon, Esq.; The Lord Monson; Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley; Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.; William Wansley, Esq.; William Watkin E. Wynne, Esq., M.P.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 22nd.—J. T. Pettigrew, Vice-President, in the chair. Henry Holl, Esq., W. E. Allen, Esq., Chas. Richardson, Esq., W. G. Carter, Esq., F.S.A., and Henry Watton, Esq., were elected Associates. The chairman read notices of the members deceased during 1856—Mr. Geo. Atherley, Mr. John Barnett, Mr. Sampson Payne, Mr. Geo. Gwilt, and the Earl of Scarborough. Mr. Durden, of Blandford, sent a drawing of an unusually long specimen of bronze pike-head, denominated *Gwene-fon*. It was recently found near Blandford. Mr. Corner exhibited a rare specimen of *fausse monnaie*, made of a fabric woven of fine gold and silver thread and silk, one side representing a gold watch, the other a silver one. Mr. Syer Cuming read some notes on a collar of S.S., presented to the meeting by Mr. Wills. It had been obtained some years back at Holyrood Palace, but its history was obscure. Mr. Forman laid upon the table an extraordinary assemblage of Hiberno-Celtic relics of gold, consisting of a torques (*torch*), ring-money, &c. Three pieces of the ring-money, together with the torques were found in a cairn at Ballykelty, near Newmarket on Fergus, county Clare, in March, 1854. The latter was of a hollow convex form, broad in the centre and decreasing towards the ends, which are flat-topped bosses. Its weight is 3 oz. 10 dwts. This specimen, if not unique, is of the greatest rarity in the Britannic Islands. Hollow torques have been exhumed in the North of Europe, and are mentioned by Herr Worsaae in his 'Præmaral Antiquities of Denmark.' Besides the ring-money, the specimens of which were very fine, and weighing 14 dwts. 5 grains, 5 dwts. 16 grains, and 1 oz. 6 dwts., and a triangular bar, with flat inner surface, a type of great rarity, there was a piece of fine gold twisted wire, bent round in the shape of ring-money, and a small specimen of thick ring-money curiously ribbed with bands of cross hatchings. This was found in the county of Kildare. The reading of Mr. Vernon Arnold's paper 'On Edington Church, Wiltshire,' and the exhibition of various drawings in illustration of it, occupied the remainder of the evening.

NUMISMATIC.—April 23rd.—Lieut.-General C. R. Fox was elected a member. Mr. Evans read a paper containing a Memoir of Carausius.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—April 14th.—The Rev. Dr. Hewlett in the chair. Mr. Sharpe read a paper 'On the Names of some of the Egyptian Towns mentioned in the Bible.' He began by comparing the Roman road-book, called the 'Itinerary of Antoninus,' with the route of the Israelites under Moses, described in the books of Exodus and Numbers. He showed that Rameses was Heliopolis, both so called from the Sun; that Succoth was Scenê, both meaning the tents; that Thoum was Etham, Pithom, and the Patumos of Herodotus; and that Hahiroth was Heroopolis, which gave its name to the Bay of Heroopolis or Pi Hahiroth. He then showed that Onion, the city in which the Jews had a temple in the time of the Ptolemies, and the capital of the Nome, or district of Heliopolis, was the Vicus Judæorum of the Itinerary; and that there had been an older Jewish temple there in the time of Jeremiah, and that it was in consequence of the dislike borne by the priests of Jerusalem to the temple-worship in Egypt that Ezekiel calls Onion the city of Aven or 'Vanity'; and that Isaiah meant the same city when he says that there was an altar to the Lord in Egypt in the City of Destruction. Mr. Sharpe then argued that it was a marked aim of the writers of the Septuagint to remove from their city of Onion this reproach cast upon it by the two great prophets; that they changed the words of Isaiah in their translation, and made him declare that the Egyptian city in which the altar stood was the City of Righteousness, and that in Ezekiel they explain the City of Aven or 'Vanity' to mean Heliopolis, not Onion, as Mr. Sharpe thought it meant. And as Aven and On were evidently the same city differing in the Hebrew by only a single letter, they inserted a sentence in the first chapter of Exodus to say that On was Heliopolis. This opinion of the Greek translators Mr. Sharpe thought was fully disproved by comparing together, as above, Claudius Ptolemy, the Roman Itinerary, and the Hebrew Pentateuch, from which he had before shown that Rameses was Heliopolis, and from which we might argue that On, the city in which Joseph dwelt, was Onion.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 29th.—Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members:—Mr. H. Byron, Mr. C. Corthorn, Mr. G. Devey, J. C. Daniel, L.L.D., Rev. C. Stroud Green, and Mr. Alfred J. Hiscock. The paper read was 'On Metropolitan Improvements and Thames Embankment,' by Mr. Francis Bannock. After considering many comparatively minor improvements, Mr. Bannock proceeded to discuss in detail the scheme which he considered most important—namely, the embankment of the river Thames. The plan proposed combines a promenade, a carriage-way, and a railway, and he was of opinion that the entire work might be executed without costing the metropolis or the country a farthing. The revenue from the railway, and the frontage obtained from the river, would not only compensate all persons having claims, but pay a handsome dividend to the projectors. The proposed embankment commences at Westminster Bridge, and terminates at the proposed St. Paul's Bridge. A railway starts from the Post-office, being in continuation of the Fleet Valley railway from King's Cross; it follows the road on the embankment along the river, enters a tunnel at Whitehall, and proceeds westwards to Richmond and Brentford. The gardens of Whitehall and the Temple are to be enlarged, while new gardens are to appear in front of Somerset House. Every street coming down to the river is to be improved, and a greater amount of wharf accommodation secured than now exists. The railway starting from the Post-office has a branch uniting it with the South-Western on the one hand, while on the other it is connected with the South Eastern. He thought this entire scheme for Thames embankment, railway junction, and a high level bridge at St. Paul's, could be completed in five years. On the lowest level facing the river, it is proposed to place the wharfs and other matters connected with trade; on a higher level, but receding considerably,

is a promenade for pedestrians; next comes the space over which, on iron columns, the railway is to be laid down; next comes the roadway for carriages, forty feet wide, and then another footway or promenade in front of the houses that may be erected; the entire width for foot passengers, carriage-way, and railway being one hundred feet. Another line might run along the side of the New Road, from St. Paul's to the Elephant and Castle, and branching off to the left, give railway convenience to the immense omnibus population of Camberwell, Kennington, Brixton, Clapham, and Streatham, uniting with the Crystal Palace railway to the West End. It is further proposed to unite the Thames Embankment Railway with the Blackwall Railway.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—April 27th.—E. J. Farren, Esq., V.P., in the chair. C. G. Fothergill, Esq., read a paper 'On the Causes of Fires in London from 1833 to 1856 inclusively.' It appears that the total number of fires attended by the Fire Brigade during these 24 years have been 17,816, giving an average of 742 in a year, or very nearly 2 in every twenty-four hours. The average number of fires in each year from 1833 to 1843 was,—totally destroyed, 264; considerably damaged, 1942; slightly damaged, 4335; total 6541; and during the 8 years 1849 to 1856,—totally destroyed, 267; considerably damaged, 2739; slightly damaged, 618,—total 9186. Hence it appears that while the total yearly average has advanced in the last 8 years by about 40 per cent. as compared with the preceding 10 years, the number involving entire destruction has remained almost stationary. Of fires caused by candles, curtains, and gas, those in drapers' shops were 61.8 per cent., at lodgings, 52.7, at private houses 47.9; while in 22 trades out of 96 no fires have been traced to such a cause. A very considerable percentage of total destruction was observed in churches—viz. 8.8, a higher proportion than that among carpenters, joiners, lamp-black makers, musical instrument makers, and varnish makers. One reason for this may be, that places of worship are left unwatched and unoccupied when not in use. A large proportion of the cases of total destruction of this class of buildings arose from the heating apparatus. No instances of total destruction occurred among colour-makers, illicit distillers, or lucifer-match makers. Six fires among printers' ink makers had all been either total or considerable, and 34 fires in theatres showed no medium between absolute destruction and slight damage.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Royal Institution, 2 p.m.—(General Monthly Meeting.)
Chemical, 8 p.m.—(On the Products of the Destructive Distillation of Animal Matters. By Dr. Anderson.)
Entomological, 8 p.m.
British Architects, 8 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
Tuesday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Dr. Lacaita, L.L.D., on Italian Literature—Petrarca—Boccaccio.)
Linnæan, 8 p.m.—(Mr. Benthall on two new genera of Brazilian plants; Rev. M. J. Berkeley on some new Fungi; and Dr. Macdonald on the Principles of Systematic Classification of the warm-blooded Vertebrata.)
Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(On the Employment of Rubble and Beton or Concrete in Works of Engineering and Architecture. By Mr. George Rennie, M.Inst.C.E.)
Horticultural, 3 p.m.—(Exhibition of Orchids, Azaleas, Indian Rhododendrons, Strawberries, &c. &c.)
Pathological, 3 p.m.
Wednesday.—R. S. of Literature, 4 p.m.
University of London, Burlington House, 2 p.m.—(Admission to Degrees.)
Geological, 8 p.m.—(The Silurian Rocks and Fossils of Norway, as described by M. T. Kjerfve, and those of the Baltic Provinces of Russia, by Prof. Schmidt, compared with their British Equivalents. By Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P.G.S.)
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Conversation.)
Thursday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor J. Tyndall on Sound and some associated Phenomena.)
Royal, 8 p.m.
Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
Photographic, 8 p.m.
Philological, 8 p.m.
Artists' and Amateurs' Conversations, 8 p.m.
Zoological, 3 p.m.—(General Business.)
Friday.—Royal Institution, 8 p.m.—(Professor T. Crace Calvert on the Laws, Contrast, and Harmony of Colours.)
Astronomical, 8 p.m.
R. S. Literature, 2 p.m.—(Professor Christmas on the Dramatic Histories of Shakespeare—Henry V.)
Saturday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor E. Frankland on the Relations of Chemistry to Graphic and Plastic Art.)
Medical, 8 p.m.
Botanic, 4 p.m.

To Correspondents.—T. F.; D. L. N.; M. M.; P. C.; Q.; R. T.—received.

INLAND BOOK POST.

On the 1st of May next and thenceforward, writing (when not of the nature of a letter) will be allowed in all Book Packets, even when the postage is less than fourpence; and the regulations of the Inland Book Post will then be as follows—viz.,

1. POSTAGE RATES.

- For a Packet not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.
For a Packet above 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz., 2d.
For a Packet above 8 oz., and not exceeding 16 oz., 4d.
For a Packet above 1 lb., and not exceeding 1 lb. 10 oz., 6d.

and so on, twopence being charged for every additional half-pound or any less weight.

2. The postage must be prepaid in full by means of postage stamps affixed outside the Packet or its cover.

3. Every Book Packet must be sent either without a cover or in a cover open at the ends or sides, so as to admit of an examination of the contents.

4. A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment or vellum (to the exclusion, however, of written letters, whether sealed or open), and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto; but no patterns or books of patterns can be admitted.

5. No Book Packet may contain any written letter, closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in any such packet or on its cover.

6. No Book Packet can be received, if it exceeds two feet in length, width, or depth.

7. Any Book Packet which shall not be open at the ends or sides, or shall have any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, will be charged with the "unpaid" or double letter postage.

8. If a Book Packet be found to contain any written letter, whether closed or open, or any enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the Packet, charged with full postage as an unpaid letter, together with an additional rate of fourpence, and the remainder of the Packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address.

9. If a Book Packet be not sufficiently prepaid with stamps, but nevertheless bear a stamp of the value of one penny, it will be forwarded charged with the deficient Book postage, together with an additional rate of fourpence; but any packet which shall bear no postage stamp will be charged with the "unpaid" or double letter postage, according to its weight.

10. These regulations will not interfere with the privileges allowed to Votes and Proceedings of Parliament, or with those allowed to Newspapers and other periodical Publications bearing a Newspaper stamp, and posted in accordance with the regulations applicable to such privileged Publications.

11. To prevent obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, any Officer of the Post Office may, when necessary, detain a Book Packet for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours beyond the time when it would otherwise be forwarded.

12. The Head Postmaster who first receives a Book Packet must, whenever he has ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, and occasionally, even when there is no ground for suspicion, open and examine the Packet; and every Book Packet which shall not be open at the ends or sides, or shall exceed two feet in length, width, or depth, or shall have any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written in it or upon its cover, or shall bear no postage stamp, must be sent up, with as little delay as possible, to the Dead Letter Office in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, as the case may be; but, in the event of any other infringement of the regulations, the Packet must be dealt with by the Postmaster himself, as laid down in paragraph No. 8, and in the first part of No. 9.

By command of the Postmaster-General,

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

General Post Office, April 24, 1857.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Declaration of Bonus.—Notice.—That a BONUS has been declared for the past quinquennial period upon all participating policies, making an addition thereto of the aggregate sum of £560,627. The bonus may be applied either as an addition to the sum assured, or in reduction of the premium.

This Society has been established 46 years, during which it has paid to the representatives of 6081 deceased members £1,507,276. During the five years since the last declaration of bonus, it has paid £1,048,587 18s. 1d., namely, £805,427 19s. 3d. sums assured, and £243,239 18s. 10d. bonuses thereon. At the expiration of that term, 10,383 policies were in force, insuring £5,492,427 13s. 1d., while its accumulated capital amounted to £2,155,271. It is one of the very few purely mutual offices, its rates of premium are much below those usually charged, and it offers to its members the full advantage of the system of life insurance.

For reports of the General Meeting, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, apply to the Society's Offices, Surrey Street, Norwich, and 6, Crescent, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.

MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

One-Third of the Premium on Insurances of 500*l.* and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy to be paid off at convenience: or the Directors will lend sums of 5*l.* and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Four-Fifths, or 80 per cent. of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 1*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the sums insured, and subletting additions for every premium paid during the five years. This bonus on policies of the longest duration exceeds 2*l.* 5*s.* per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a policy of 1000*l.* to 1638*l.* Proposals for insurances may be made at the chief office, as above; at the branch office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the agents throughout the kingdom.

BONUS TABLE,

Showing the additions made to Policies of 1000*l.* each.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum Payable after Death.
1820 . . .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1825 . . .	323 14 0	114 5 0	1638 1 0
1830 . . .	382 14 0	108 14 0	1456 8 0
1835 . . .	241 12 0	93 2 0	1324 14 0
1840 . . .	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1845 . . .	138 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1850 . . .	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1855 . . .	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855 . . .	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861. Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundry to be

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER WATER.

Manufactured by J. SCHWEPPE and Co. (the sole lessees,) from the Pure Water of the Holy Well, possesses all the celebrated properties of the Nassau Spring. SCHWEPPE'S SODA, MAGNESIA, POTASS WATERS, and LEMONADE, are manufactured as usual. Every Bottle is protected by a special Label.

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, AND DERBY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THE mischievous effects caused to the Lungs by every attack of Cough, induces a tendency to Consumption, Bronchitis, and other dangerous disorders of the respiratory organs. A Doctor's bill may be saved by keeping ready for use a box of the above celebrated Lozenges.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1*s.* 1*d.* and Tins, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*l.* 6*d.* each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND

COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analyzed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say, that "the finest Oil is that most devoid of Colour, Odour, and Flavour," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pints, 1*l.* 6*d.*; Pints, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Quarts, 4*s.* 6*d.*; and Five-pint Bottles, 10*s.* 6*d.* Imperial measure.

97, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH EVER INSURES

A favourable impression, while their preservation is of the utmost importance to every individual, both as regards the general health by the proper mastication of food, and the consequent possession of pure and sweet breath.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL

DENTIFRICE. Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, this Powder is of inestimable value in PRESERVING and BEAUTIFYING the TEETH, imparting to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the breath sweet and pure. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR. An Oriental

BOTANICAL PREPARATION for IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION. It eradicates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Freckles, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitation, and renders the Skin soft, fair, and blooming. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

Sold by A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton Garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

The Subscribed Capital, Accumulated Fund and Life Revenue of this Company, now afford a guarantee to the extent of £1,781,000.

Although very moderate rates of Premium are charged, the Company by its Septennial and Prospective Annual Bonus System, has been enabled to make large additions to its Policies. Thus an Assurance for £1000 has been increased to £1398, and if it become a claim this year (1857) £1482 will be payable.

Profit Policies, if now effected, will share in the Division of Seven Years' Profits, which takes place after the close of the year 1858. £1,285,000 has been paid to the Widows and other representatives of persons assured.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

SIR PETER LAURIE, ALDERMAN, Chairman of the London Board.

LONDON OFFICE:—4, New Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.

Where the Annual Report, Prospectus, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE unusual success which has attended the cautious yet energetic operations of this Company has enabled the Directors to add Reversionary Bonuses to Policies on the participating class, averaging nearly 23 per cent. per annum on the sum insured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the Premiums paid. Parties insuring with this Company do not incur the risk of Co-partnership, as is the case in Mutual Offices.

Established nearly a Quarter of a Century.

ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF £128,000.

The Funds or Property of the Company as at 31st December, 1855, amounted to £566,124 2*s.* 6*d.*, invested in Government and other approved Securities.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq., Chairman.

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P., Deputy Chairman.

(By Order)

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

The Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the North British Insurance Company was held in the Company's Office in Edinburgh on the 2nd March, 1857, ANDREW COVENTRY, Esq., in the Chair.

A Report by the Directors on the Business of the Year 1856 was read to the Meeting, showing that, in the LIFE DEPARTMENT, New Policies were issued, insuring the sum of £274,374, and paying in Annual Premiums £2661 14*s.* 8*d.*

The Accumulated Fund amounted to £264,592 13*s.* 11*d.* The Annual Income from Life Premiums was £116,816 13*s.*

In the Annuity Department, the sum of £12,196 19*s.* had been received for Annuities granted during the year 1856, and the Annuity Fund now amounted to £112,447 12*s.* 8*d.*

THE ANNUAL PROSPECTIVE or INTERMEDIATE BONUS was extended to all Participating Policies that may be effected before the 31st December next.

The following SHAREHOLDERS were then elected President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors for the current year:—

PRESIDENT—His Grace the DUKE of ROXBURGHE, K.T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Most Noble the Marquess of ABERCORN, K.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of CAMPERDOWN, K.T.

The Right Hon. the Earl of STAIR.

LONDON BOARD.

SIR PETER LAURIE, Alderman, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN I. GLENNIE, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

WILLIAM BORRADAILE, Esq.

ARCHIBALD COCKBURN, Esq.

JOHN CONNELL, Esq.

PETER NORTHALE LAURIE, Esq.

R. P. FRICHARD, Esq.

ALEX. DOWIE, Esq., Lancaster Place—SOLICITOR.

JOHN WEBSTER, M.D., F.R.S.—PHYSICIAN.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Esq.—SECRETARY.

BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

All the benefits of Life Assurance are offered by this Company to their full extent, combined with the great requisites of an Assurance Office—viz., Absolute Security that the sum stipulated in the Policy will be forthcoming when due.

The Rates of Premium are moderate and equitably graduated according to age. Only one-half of the Premiums, with Interest, need be paid during the first five years.

The Profits are distributed every seven years. An Intermediate or Annual Bonus is allowed on Policies which become claims between the periods of Division. Bonus additions may be commuted for a cash payment, or applied in reduction of future premiums. Nine-tenths or Ninety per cent. of seven years' Profits will be divided after the close of 1858.

FORMS OF PROPOSALS and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

NO. 4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

During the last three years this Company has issued 1343 New Life Policies, assuring £870,707, and yielding £29,351 in New Premiums.

During the same period, upwards of £230,000 have been paid as Claims under Life Policies to the Widows, or other representatives, of persons Assured.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

Have followed throughout the World for the cure of ulcerated legs.—Mrs. Grace Faulkner, of Mount Bedford, Totnes, Devon, was grievously afflicted with an ulcerated leg that had proved incurable for years, the attendant symptoms being of the most painful nature: she was induced to give these remedies a trial, and in a short time her leg "became perfectly sound," therefore, from a grateful desire to spread its knowledge and promote the good of others who may be similarly afflicted, voluntarily publishes this testimonial.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World; at Professors Holloway's Establishments, 214, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidici, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.

Author of "The Spas of Germany," "On Sudden Death," &c. &c.

ON DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this PARTICULAR KIND produces the desired effect in a SHORTER TIME than others, and THAT IT DOES NOT CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OIL. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville and patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

1, Curzon-street, Mayfair, January 7th, 1856.

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL

HAS now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pints, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Quarts, 8*s.*; and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN TRULY BE GENUINE, by many respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,

ANGAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the Metropolis.

THE NEW NOVELS.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

DARK AND FAIR. By the Author of "Rocking-HAM," &c.

THE ROSE OF ASHURST. By the Author of "Emilia Wyndham." 3 vols.

"We have no hesitation in asserting that 'The Rose of Ashurst' will be more popular than either 'Emilia Wyndham' or 'Two Old Men's Tales,' by the same pen. There is a simplicity and a power about this skilful picture of social life which remind us of De Balzac. It exhibits a deep insight into the human heart."—THE CRITIC.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. New and Cheaper edition, complete in One Vol., 10s. 6d. bound.

"John Halifax" is a very good and a very interesting novel. It is designed to trace the career from boyhood to age of a perfect man, a Christian gentleman, and it abounds in incident both well and highly wrought. Throughout it is conceived in a high spirit, and written with great ability, better than any former work of its deservedly successful author."—EXAMINER.

HURST AND BLACKETT, PUBLISHERS, SUCCESSORS TO HENRY COLBURN.

NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE WIFE'S SISTER," &c.

THE RIVAL SUITORS.

In Three Volumes.

By Mrs. HUBBACK, Authoress of "The Wife's Sister," "The Old Vicarage," &c. [On the 25th inst.

2. A NOVEL OF REAL LIFE.

MOTHERS AND SONS.

In Three Vols.

By W. PLATT, Esq.
Author of "Tales of the Mountains."

[Early in May.

3. NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF WHITEFRIARS.

MAULEVERER'S DIVORCE.

A Story of Woman's Wrongs.

In Three Vols.

By the AUTHOR of "WHITEFRIARS," "CITY BANKER," &c. [During May.

CHARLES J. SKEET, PUBLISHER, 10, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS.

Just published, in One Volume, crown octavo, cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.; morocco antique, 14s.

A NEW EDITION OF

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS;

Containing his great Metrical Romances, Copyright Lyrical Pieces, Miscellaneous Poems, and Ballads.

With Numerous Engravings on Steel and Wood, after Turner and Gilbert.

EDINBURGH: ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Just ready, with 20 Coloured Plates, price 10s. 6d.

THE AQUARIUM OF MARINE AND FRESHWATER ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

BY GEORGE BETTINGHAM SOWERBY, F.L.S.

LOVELL REEVE, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

Just Published, Two Volumes 8vo, with Two Maps and Seven Coloured Views, price 21s.

NEW ZEALAND;

OR,

THE BRITAIN OF THE SOUTH.

INSCRIBED BY PERMISSION TO SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart., M.P.

By CHARLES HURSTHOUSE,

A New Zealand Colonist, and former Visitor in the United States, the Canadas, the Cape Colony, and Australia.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

London: Printed for Lovell Reeve, of West Hill, Wandsworth, in the County of Surrey (at the Office of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, No. 4, Chandos Street, Covent Garden), and published by him at his Office, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.—SATURDAY, May 2, 1857.

On the 8th May, price 1s.

THE COMET.

"Old men and beldames in the street
Do prophesy about it dangerously."—SHAKESPEARE.
Hurst and Blackett, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn,
13, Great Marlborough Street.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

ALCAZAR. A Romance. By J. R.

BESTE, Esq. Author of "Modern Society in Rome," "The Wabash," &c.

"We consider this romance decidedly the best of Mr. Beste's works of fiction."—OBSERVER.

"All the talent displayed in the former works which Mr. Beste has written seems to have been concentrated upon this deeply interesting tale."—MESSENGER.

"There are novelty of scenery and subject in Alcazar, with plenty of variety and adventure."—SPECTATOR.

"The announcement of a new work by this brilliant and successful writer must have been gratifying to many. In 'Alcazar' the author has added another to his list of successes."—REV.

Hurst and Blackett, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn,
13, Great Marlborough Street.

Now ready, in 1 vol., with 1500 Engravings of Arms.

SIR BERNARD BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE for 1857. New Edition, connected to the Present Time, from the personal communications of the Nobility, &c.

Also, now ready.

SIR B. BURKE'S HISTORY

of the LANDED GENTRY OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND. Part III., price 10s. 6d. To be completed in one more Part, forming a single volume uniform with the "Peerage."

THE CRESCENT and the CROSS.

By ELIOT WARBURTON. Thirteenth Edition, with 15 Illustrations, 6s. bound.

Hurst and Blackett, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Now ready,

HARDWICKE'S SHILLING HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1857, containing a short biographical notice of the birth, marriage, and family connections of each Member, his political bias and patronage, a brief list of the offices and appointments which he has hitherto held, his address in town and country, &c. &c.

Also,

HARDWICKE'S SHILLING PEERAGE.

HARDWICKE'S SHILLING BARONETAGE; and

HARDWICKE'S SHILLING KNIGHTAGE, containing biographical notices of the birth, accession, marriage, and family connexion of each Personage; his heir apparent or presumptive family name and political bias, the patronage at his disposal, his address in town and country, and other valuable information. These Manuals being compiled from original sources, have attained the highest character for accuracy.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 26, Duke Street, Piccadilly.

Price 2s.

HOOKE'S JOURNAL OF BOTANY,

No. C.—CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL PAPERS—

BOTANIC GARDEN, PERADENIA, CEYLON.

ON THE PROPERTIES AND USES OF CRESCENTIA.

ASCENT OF CHIMBORAZO. BY M. REMY AND MR. BRENCHLEY.

BOTANICAL INFORMATION—

BORNEO.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM REV. G. NICOL.

SERRIA LEONE.

DRIED PLANTS OF M. HUET DE PAVILLON.

NOTICES OF BOOKS—

FIRST LESSONS IN BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. BY ASA GRAY.

Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY.

First Edition, royal octavo.

The few remaining Copies of this Work, forming 36 Volumes, and containing 2592 Plates full coloured, in Numbers, at £25 per Copy, published at £55.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY.

Second Edition. Reduced 25 per cent.

The Work, containing 2754 Plates partly coloured, forms 12 volumes, and will be sold at £20 per copy, cloth boards. Vols. 1. to 7, comprising the Flowering plants (1876 Plates), £10 10s. cloth boards.

SOWERBY'S FERNS of GREAT BRITAIN.

49 Plates, cloth boards, full coloured, 27s.; partly coloured 14s.; plain, 6s.

SOWERBY'S FERN ALLIES; A Supplement to "The Ferns of Great Britain." Flexible boards,

31 Plates, full coloured, 15s.; partly coloured, 9s.

BRITISH POISONOUS PLANTS. By C.

JOHNSON, Esq. Flexible boards, crown 8vo, with 25 Plates. Full coloured, 7s.; plain, 6s.

John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead Place, Lambeth.